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## Rebellion Reported In Major Syria City

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Syrian rebels have staged a major uprising against the government of President Hafez al-Assad and the city of Hama 120 miles (192 kilometers) north of Damascus has been sealed off, informed U.S. sources said Wednesday.  
The uprising appeared to be confined to Hama, the sources said.  
They said there was an unusual intensity of violence in the uprising but they had no estimate of casualties.  
In New York, the Syrian Committee for Human Rights said it received a report from Damascus Tuesday night stating that rebels had taken over Hama, a city of 170,000 people, the country's fourth largest, and were joined by rebellious troops who distributed arms to the people. The committee said the uprising began a week ago Tuesday and that government pilots had disobeyed orders to bomb the town.  
Hama is a center of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood and has a large population of Sunni Moslems. Mr. Assad is a member of the Moslem Alawite sect.  
The U.S. sources who reported also said that there had been military engagements in which the government forces had apparently used armor, artillery and aircraft.  
The sources said there were problems in getting detailed information on the uprising but they said it appeared to be serious.  
Monzer Kahf, head of the human rights committee, said government troops sent to recapture the city were stopped when rebels blew up a bridge about 70 miles from Hama.  
Mr. Kahf said his group had received a report from Damascus that the rebels were occupying the airport at Hama, its military barracks, police stations, Ba'ath Party headquarters and government warehouses.  
He also said his group had received reports of street fighting in Aleppo, Syria's second largest city with a population of 1.8 million.  
Diplomatic sources in Amman last week said the Syrian government was planning a major military operation to wipe out the Moslem Brotherhood-led opposition in Hama.  
They said that forces headed by Col. Rifaat al-Assad, the president's brother, had surrounded and virtually cut off the town from the rest of the country in preparation for a sweep of the city. Plans for that crackdown came about three weeks after extensive arrests of military personnel suspected of having Moslem Brotherhood sympathies. The Syrian information minister, Ahmed Iskandar Ahmed, has admitted that 18 army officers have been arrested but denied that there was an attempted coup.  
Long a Stronghold  
Hama, which is the only city where there have been continuing reports of major opposition to Mr. Assad's government, has long been a stronghold of the Moslem Brotherhood and had caused the government problems long before the current opposition activities began about two years ago.  
The government reportedly had launched a major drive against the Moslem Brotherhood in July.  
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## Calm Day in Gdansk, Waiting for Spring

### Enforced Normality Fails to Hide A Discontented, Harassed Mood

By John Dantmon  
New York Times Service  
GDANSK, Poland — All was quiet inside the Lenin Shipyard — quiet but not quite normal.  
"How can anything be normal?" asks a 42-year-old worker in a yellow hardhat standing to one side of the cavernous K-1 hull shop as automatic cranes swept back and forth carrying pieces of steel on giant magnets.  
"We had our union and our leaders. They suspended our union and arrested our leaders. So now we have to fight all over again — things must be the way they were before."  
The shipyard, the birthplace of the Solidarity independent labor movement and the scene of strikes since martial law was imposed Dec. 13, was one stop on a seven-hour, tightly run tour of Gdansk given Tuesday to 95 journalists, cameramen and translators.  
Most of the reporters were from the West, except for a few

from Hungary and Yugoslavia. The government set up the tour to support its contention that Gdansk, where there were street clashes less than two weeks ago, is now like the rest of the country: calm, hard-working and secure.  
But Gdansk is not like the rest of the country. In reaction to the Jan. 30 street fighting, authorities have imposed an 8 p.m. curfew, as compared to the 11 p.m. one elsewhere. All phones have been disconnected and private cars have been banned from the streets.  
Even a quick ride down the main thoroughfare inside a sealed bus is enough to get a sense of how harassed and restive the people are.  
There are high crowds in front of food stores, which have little food, bundled figures waiting in the snow. The concrete islands used as street stops are so overcrowded that some persons stand in the street.



Foreign journalists conduct an interview while in Gdansk.

The paramilitary Zomo police, in distinctive blue uniforms, walk up and down the sidewalks, in groups of three to five. (There are reports that young children, some in an effort to lure them into alleyways where older children wait to attack them.)  
At the airport there are three tanks.  
In the port of Gdynia, just north of Gdansk, a guide makes a presentation: 9 million tons of freight were unloaded last year, such and such a pier is 600 meters long with six cranes, everything is working normally, as you can see.  
At one pier, the operator of a forklift is surrounded by newsmen. With television cameras pointing at him and notebooks.  
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## Madrid Rights Meeting Seems Nearing Collapse

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service  
MADRID — The troubled Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Wednesday appeared to be heading toward swift adjournment as the Polish delegation indicated that it will continue parliamentary maneuvers that Tuesday had prevented eight foreign ministers from delivering speeches attacking the military crackdown in Poland.  
At a stormy session Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and five West European foreign ministers assailed the repression in Poland as a violation of the 1975 Helsinki accords, which have been discussed in the last 15 months. But Poland, which chaired the meeting, abruptly halted the talks, contending that time had run out.  
Wednesday morning, the Polish diplomat who led the stalling operation, Wlodzislaw Kosciuszko, was sharply criticized by diplomats from Western and neutral nations when he virtually acknowledged that he had accepted a "pre-planned NATO scenario" rather than to enforce a highly dubious procedural interpretation.

According to several participants in the private meeting, Mr. Kosciuszko suggested strongly that the Soviet-supported disruptive tactics would continue at a plenary session Friday, when Poland should choose the chair to Portugal. Several Western officials, including Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign minister, and Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, intend to speak. The French foreign minister was known to have been incensed at being blocked from speaking Tuesday.

The foreign ministers of Norway, Turkey and Switzerland took advantage of a normally routine meeting of the delegation heads Wednesday to deliver the address as they had expected to give Tuesday. The Swiss envoy, Pierre Aubert, declared that "the spectacle we have witnessed yesterday" had strengthened his government's conviction that the Madrid meeting should be rapidly suspended for a few months.

The diplomat's speech attracted attention because neutral Switzerland played an important part in drafting a compromise document which both the United States and the Soviet Union welcomed on Dec. 16 as a possible basis for conducting the Madrid meeting. But Mr. Aubert renounced the proposal Wednesday because of what he called the violation of human rights in Poland.

"We refuse to associate ourselves with the adoption of a document which we know perfectly well is being violated at the moment we are called upon to adopt it," he said, coming very close to the U.S. position that the situation in Poland has made it impossible to conduct "business as usual" at the Madrid conference.

Alarmed that prolonged East-West polemics and procedural wrangling could severely harm the so-called "Helsinki process," neutral European nations are expected to propose soon that the meeting be recessed. Max M. Kampelman, the U.S. ambassador to the conference, said he sensed "a growing movement in that direction in the hall" but stressed that the United States was not pressing for adjournment.

A number of senior Western diplomats have expressed surprise at the heavy-handed disruption of Tuesday's meeting, which most regard as having been orchestrated by Leonid D. Ilyichev, the chief Soviet diplomat here. One immediate result has been to cast the Warsaw Pact in the role of the wreckers of the Madrid conference. Another result has been to bring NATO countries closer together, blurring differences between the United States and West Germany.

Clearly pleased at the results of Tuesday's session, Mr. Haig told a news conference Wednesday morning that the Polish delegation's recourse to "trumped-up parliamentary procedures" had displayed "a rather unfortunate misjudgment of neutral, non-aligned and Western attitudes." He praised Western unity on the Polish issue and insisted that the allies had "a very clear convergence of viewpoint in the Polish question and its impact on the conference here in Madrid."

In the last few weeks, West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had argued that the NATO allies should be prepared to stay in Madrid and keep negotiating and, above all, avoid getting blamed for the collapse of the conference. But the

Soviet response to the Western attacks on Poland appears to have ended any chances for serious negotiations.  
At Wednesday's closed-door session, Mr. Kampelman blamed the Soviet Union for "the outlandish behavior" of the Polish chairman Tuesday, "It would appear," he asserted, "that the Soviet Union is acting to undermine the Helsinki Final Act both substantively and procedurally, both the letter and the spirit."  
Haig Sees Soviet Failure  
LISBON (AP) — Mr. Haig, arriving here for talks with Portuguese leaders, said Wednesday that Soviet efforts to stifle criticism of the Polish military crackdown would fail.  
Mr. Haig had said at a Madrid news conference before flying to Lisbon that "never before has there been such unanimity of view achieved within the NATO alliance" as there has been over the Polish crisis. He said this unanimity has been realized "with respect to the true nature of events in Poland and, second, with respect to the culpability of the Soviet Union in these events."

At one point, he said, he received a death threat.  
In January, Dr. Nalin said, he found a stranger rummaging through office files. He said the man identified himself as Iona Andronov, a Moscow-based correspondent for the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta.  
Soviet Investigation  
He said the man told him he had come to investigate charges that the laboratory was a CIA operation involved in biological warfare research. "I told him we were such a top-secret organization that no one had stopped him from coming in and that all of our work is published in scientific journals and readily available," Dr. Nalin said. "I had him escorted on a tour of our labs."  
Last Wednesday, three days after Dr. Nalin left Pakistan, Literaturnaya Gazeta published an article saying a CIA-backed laboratory in Pakistan was developing virulent strains of mosquito-carried disease. The article said there was a "plot to infect cattle with viruses and then use the seasonal migration of herds from Pakistan to Afghanistan to start an epidemic of encephalitis in Afghanistan."  
The article also alleged that Pakistanis were unknowingly serving as guinea pigs at the center.  
Dr. Nalin, who said he had no intelligence-agency connections, speculated that the Soviet charges were intended as an answer to recent U.S. disclosures concerning the use of "yellow rain" chemical agents in Southeast Asia.

## U.S. Malaria Specialist Is Ejected by Pakistan

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service  
NEW DELHI — Pakistan expelled the American head of a malaria research center in Lahore last week amid Soviet charges that the laboratory was breeding disease-bearing mosquitoes for use in Afghanistan and Cuba.

Dr. David R. Nalin, who came to New Delhi after his expulsion, said pro-Soviet agents had infiltrated the laboratory and taken advantage of petty jealousies and rivalries among Pakistani staff members.

Dr. Nalin, 40, a clinical epidemiologist, said U.S. Embassy officials were unable and in some cases unwilling to convince Pakistani authorities that his visa should be renewed. "It's really shocking," said Dr. Nalin, "that with the \$3.2-billion aid package and this wonderful new relationship we are supposed to be having with the Pakistanis, we couldn't even get a visa renewal."

He said that as a result of his departure the center, which calls itself the world's largest malaria-control laboratory, would probably close.

Mosquitoes' Preferences  
The center opened in 1962 as a joint project of Pakistan and the University of Maryland, where Dr. Nalin is an associate professor of international health. He said the center's files contained reports of more than 10 years of Moscow broadcasts alleging that the center was being used for studies in biological warfare.

Dr. Nalin said recent studies by the center have shown that only a tiny fraction of mosquitoes carry malaria and that they do not breed in fetid water but prefer clean water.

Dr. Nalin said an in-house investigation showed that two senior staff members were spreading allegations about the center. The situation worsened last August when Dr. Nalin tried to renew his visa.

## House Rejects 2 Parties Attack Reagan's Budget As Hearings by House Panel Start

### House Rejects Forcing Poles Into Default

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has defeated an attempt to override Reagan administration policy and push Poland into default on its loans before using government funds to pay off the bankers who lent the money.  
The congressional test on the administration's handling of the Polish situation came Tuesday on a motion by Rep. Jerry Lewis, Republican of California, on a bill to increase by \$5 billion the pool of funds available to the Commodity Credit Corp. to run farm programs.  
The U.S. banks would be paid out of CCC funds, and Rep. Lewis wanted to forbid such payment without a declaration of default. Critics say that the Polish government should be pushed to the wall as a penalty for its imposition of martial law.

Rescheduling Expected  
[Poland has to pay less than \$20 million to complete interest commitments on its 1981 debts to Western banks, and a rescheduling agreement is likely to be signed in the first half of next month, a West German banker said Wednesday, according to Reuters. Bankers in London and Frankfurt later said the interest remaining to be paid may be about \$100 million.]  
"We are quite sure that interest due in 1981 will be paid at the latest by the end of February," Manfred Meier-Freschmayr, a managing director of Dresdner Bank, said. The bank hoped to arrange a formal signing in the first 14 days of next month of an agreement rescheduling Poland's \$2.4 billion of commercial debts that fell due for repayment last year, he said.  
[Dresdner bank has been acting as agent for the other banks in negotiations with Warsaw on the 1981 debts. The agreement to defer

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## 2 Parties Attack Reagan's Budget As Hearings by House Panel Start

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposed budget for fiscal 1983 was assailed by both Republicans and Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee as the administration's top economic officials began their formal presentation of the budget to Congress.

At the same time, Senate Republicans, stunned by the large deficits projected by the budget, indicated that they would rewrite it.

An analysis of the newly projected U.S. budget deficits shows that the administration may be overly optimistic in its estimates, Page 7.

it on Capitol Hill. As a measure of his concern, the Senate Republican leader expressed interest in a Democratic proposal to place a partial freeze on U.S. spending and tax cuts.

Administration officials found themselves whipsawed by Republicans and Democrats as they argued the case for the budget before the House Appropriations Committee on Tuesday.

"I can't agree on the priorities in this budget," Rep. Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the committee, told Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, the budget director, David A. Stockman, and Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the first to appear in the committee's budget hearing.

Spending Called Too High  
Rep. Conte contended that military spending was too high and the domestic cuts too sweeping.

Responding to the continuing slump in the economy, the House in a separate action approved \$7.4 billion in emergency funds to help distressed farmers, allot jobless benefits and help to pay for fuel for low-income families. The measures drew strong support from Republicans, who are concerned that Mr. Reagan's economic program will hurt them at the polls in November.

The hearing occurred as Senate Republicans, shocked by the projected \$91.5-billion deficit for the next fiscal year, groped for a strategy to lower the deficit and return toward a balanced budget.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader, termed "intriguing" a Democratic proposal, not yet fully defined, that called for a partial freeze on U.S. spending and pointed toward a \$40-billion deficit in fiscal 1983.

The plan, by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, called for freezing benefit programs and military spending at the current level and eliminating the 10-percent reduction in personal income taxes scheduled to take effect in July, 1983.

'Conceptual Arrangement'  
An aide to the Republican leadership described the proposal as a "conceptual type arrangement" rather than a specific plan.

The Reagan budget would add up to about \$150 billion without the controversial cuts that he has proposed, many of which, congressional leaders said, will be difficult, if not impossible, to pass. By focusing on entitlement programs, military and the tax cut, the freeze would affect the fastest growing parts of the budget, the aide said.

The depth of the Republican concern over the projected deficit was suggested by Sen. Paul LaFalce of Nevada, the president's closest friend on Capitol Hill. "Those deficit figures are so numbing that you'll find a strong independent analysis here on the budget," he said.

He also said the deficit figures threatened to undermine the Republican unity that led to last year's budget victories. He suggested that the Republicans were unified so long as they thought they were voting for the goal of a balanced budget by fiscal 1984 but now might part company with the administration when faced with large deficits.

Mr. Weidenbaum acknowledged concern over the deficit. "Large deficits are not good but they are manageable," he said.

Theme Repeated  
This was a theme repeated by Mr. Reagan in a written economic report the president is required to send to Congress each winter.

He admitted that deficits projected in the 1983 budget he sent to Congress this week are "undoubtedly high," but added they "will not jeopardize the economic recovery."

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his de-



President Reagan

termination to drive high inflation out of the economy despite the pain that recession and high unemployment are inflicting.

"I am convinced that our policies, now that they are in place, are the appropriate response to our current difficulties," he said Wednesday in the statement accompanying the report prepared by his Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Reagan is counting on the Federal Reserve Board to wage the main fight against inflation by severely restricting the growth of the money supply and thus give the 3-year tax cuts he won from Congress in 1981 time to restore economic growth.

Swing Through Midwest

Mr. Reagan carried his defense of the high deficits projected in 1983 budget on his two-day campaign swing through the Midwest. He continued his harshly worded attacks on "knee-jerk" critics who offer no alternative to the administration's economic recovery program.

"The budget we've proposed is a line drawn in the dirt," the president told the Iowa Legislature Tuesday. "Those who are serious about reducing the deficit will cross it and work with us on our proposal or other alternatives. Those who are not serious in their concern about the deficit will stay on the other side and simply continue their theatrics."

Using some of the toughest political language of his presidency in criticizing the Democratic reaction to his abandonment of his promise to balance the budget, he said the Democrats should "put up or shut up."

He also has encountered the most vigorous protests of his presidency. In Iowa about 1,200 demonstrators assembled in subzero weather outside the legislature. They carried signs and shouted slogans complaining about unemployment, low farm prices and U.S. aid to El Salvador.

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## Saudi Air Force: Fledgling and Full of Frills

For Officers, a Life of Stereo, Sammas, Wedgwood and Waterford

By David Wood

Los Angeles Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Base housing for an average Saudi Arabian Air Force officer would make almost any American soldier's eyes blink in disbelief.

The officer — typically a Bedouin only a few years away from his desert upbringing — needs only a key to move into the neat one-story stucco home. Everything he could want, inside, including stereo, carpets, Wedgwood china, Waterford crystal and 24-piece silver place settings.

That is only one example of the care lavished by the Saudi government on its fledgling air force, considered the leading and most advanced edge of its growing military power.

Yet many of those houses, which are sprouting up by the hundreds at Saudi Arabia's four major air bases, are empty. On Monday night at the gigantic new sports complex at Dhahran air force base, only a dozen officers were around to use the Olympic-size swimming pool, squash courts, bowling alleys, saunas and snack bars.

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U.S. Air Force officers, who are supervising that effort, sometimes throw up their hands at the magnitude of the job. But Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who held talks in Riyadh and toured Dhahran's facilities Monday before leaving Tuesday for Oman and later, Jordan, was assured the Saudis were making impressive strides.

The Royal Saudi Air Force is built around sophisticated American technology. To add to its current force of 114 F-5 fighters, the United States last year agreed to sell Saudi Arabia 60 F-15s, some of the most sophisticated aircraft in the world.

The Saudis also have purchased six AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) radar surveillance planes, which are difficult for even the U.S. Air Force to maintain, and a system of complex computer-driven communications and early warning radar equipment.

Teaching Saudis to use and maintain that equipment is a chore beyond imagination; even finding technically minded, motivated young Saudis, in a population of only about 10 million, is difficult enough.

The Saudis are almost self-sufficient in running their F-5 squadrons, having filled 85 percent of the jobs flying and maintaining the fighters, according to the American officials who run the training program.

The Saudis have done less well, according to U.S. officials, in training pilots and mechanics for their C-130 transport planes and helicopters. The officials estimate that the Saudi Air Force will not have reached self-

sufficiency in flying and caring for those aircraft until the end of the century. Saudis will be flying and maintaining their new F-15s by about the same time, but it is believed that Americans will be maintaining, if not flying, the AWACS well into the 21st century.

"The Saudis," said one American officer involved in the training program here, "know what the problems are and they are determined to solve them. What sets them apart from others is that they have got the 'want-to' to get there."

The Saudis attract men — not women, yet — into their air force through an offering of perquisites. Besides the excellent base facilities, for instance, each member of the armed forces receives a month's paid vacation, complete with a ticket to the Saudi city of his choice. The Saudi Air Force captain is paid \$60,000 a year, three times that of his American counterparts.

The Saudis stress, however, that the real attraction of military duty is not pay and privileges but religion. Servicemen are viewed as Islamic warriors serving Allah. Religious devotion is stressed, and each military compound is built around a mosque.

The Saudis will spend about \$27 billion on defense between 1981 and 1982, much of it on the lavish facilities deemed necessary in part to accommodate the force that they eventually hope to build, part as a show of bravado against their enemies.

Whether they are building a combat-effective force or merely an expensive toy is, as one American officer put it, "simply unknown."

## INSIDE

### Lee's Crackdown

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, upstaged by the recent election of a lone opposition member to Parliament, is tightening the political reins in a state that is already closely controlled. Page 2.

### Pipeline Plug

Reagan administration officials believe U.S. export control laws offer a means of blocking the use of U.S. technology by Western Europeans in constructing a proposed pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Page 7.

### The Apple's Core

A city unveils itself in its streets. The true flavor of Paris is its boulevards; of Hong Kong, its alleyways. In Manhattan, the true flavor of the city is its sidewalks. Page 5.

### A 'Mole' at GAO?

The U.S. General Accounting Office is the watchdog agency of Congress. But a Senate committee has turned the tables on GAO. It has launched an investigation into whether a Soviet "mole" has penetrated the agency. Page 3.



# Lee Tightens Political Control in Singapore

**SINGAPORE** — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, upset by the recent election of a lone opposition member to Singapore's Parliament, is tightening the political reins in a state that is already one of the most closely controlled in Southeast Asia.

Apparently as part of the stricter new atmosphere, Mr. Lee is moving to place a career civil servant in charge of the main English-language newspaper, the privately owned *Straits Times*. Journalists at the paper have accepted the move as unavoidable, but negotiations reportedly have been going on to define the new official's title and powers.

The move follows the arrest last month of 10 Singapore Moslems accused of plotting to overthrow the government. Five were tried and sentenced two weeks ago to jail terms ranging from two to four years. The others were released and the government said they had "expressed repentance."

According to the new opposition member of Parliament, J.B. Jeyaratnam, leader of the Workers' Party, the government has been trying to discredit him by pointing out that five of those arrested were members of his party.

The government said the 10 Moslems, arrested Jan. 9 and 10,

## Move Follows Opposition Gain, Trial of Alleged Plotters

were members of a clandestine group, the Singapore People's Liberation Organization. The Home Affairs Ministry said the group intended to overthrow the government by force with foreign help and planned to "create communal unrest."

### Leader Arrested

The leader of the group, Zainul Abidin bin Mohammed Shah, 49, an Indian Moslem, was arrested with an associate while trying to distribute pamphlets at the National Stadium, where 24,000 people were celebrating the prophet Mohammed's birthday, the government said. Similar pamphlets were later found in the house of Mr. Zainul, a self-employed journalist and publisher.

The government charged that the pamphlets accused the government of oppressing Singapore's ethnic Malays and other Moslems.

Apparently most alarming to authorities was the conclusion in the pamphlet that "it is the duty of every Moslem to protect the morality of Islam by whatever means. True Islam does not fear death. Imbibe a political spirit among our people to crush the oppressive policies of the PAP fascists." The reference was to

Mr. Lee's ruling People's Action Party.

Although the government claimed the group planned terrorist violence, there have been no reports that it seized weapons or explosives. Rather, the details of the plot that emerged portrayed the group as almost fanatically incompetent.

In a statement, Mr. Zainul allegedly said he unsuccessfully sought financing from Libya and Vietnam. He said he visited the Vietnamese Embassy in Jakarta in December to request a base and broadcasting station in Vietnam but realized the answer was no when an embassy official handed him publications on Vietnamese trade and industry instead.

Obligated to rely on his group's own means, he asked the other members to contribute toward the cost of producing pamphlets but managed to raise only \$24 and had to pay the rest himself.

### Ran for Parliament

According to the government, Mr. Zainul ran for Parliament unsuccessfully as a Workers' Party candidate in the 1972, 1976 and 1980 elections, which were swept by the PAP.

Mr. Jeyaratnam, the first opposition politician to sit in Par-

liament since 1968, conceded in an interview that Mr. Zainul had been "actively involved" in the Workers' Party. But he argued that the plot case was overblown in an effort to smear his party by implying it was full of extremists.

Mr. Jeyaratnam, 55, a London-educated lawyer, who says he is a Social Democrat, won an Oct. 31 by-election on a platform of greater social welfare and more sensitive government. Since then, he said, the government has tried to limit his effectiveness by "petty niggling things" such as denying him office space and cutting him out of community functions.

In addition, Mr. Lee has publicly expressed his distaste for opposition parties, calling them a source of instability and confusion. In a speech to his party in November, the prime minister, the only one the former British colony has ever had, exhorted members to meet the "dangers lurking ahead." Otherwise, he said, modern Singapore may not survive its first generation founders.

Some Western diplomats attributed the warning to a desire to create an atmosphere of political crisis to shake up the

protégés whom Mr. Lee, 58, wants to inherit the government.

At the same time, one diplomat said, the capacity for troublemaking of even a small, disorganized group should not be overlooked. He cited Singapore's history of rioting and antagonism between the dominant ethnic Chinese, who comprise 76 percent of the population, and the Malays and Indians.

The same characteristic in Mr. Lee of never taking chances on holding power may also explain his move to install S.R. Nathan as executive chairman of the Straits Times, diplomats said.

Seen as a capable administrator who knows Mr. Lee's mind, Mr. Nathan ran the security intelligence department of the Defense Ministry before moving to the Foreign Ministry several years ago, diplomats said.

According to diplomats and journalists, Mr. Lee has never been entirely happy with the Straits Times, although it obediently toes the PAP line like Singapore's other news media.

The government became particularly incensed when the paper printed a story about an imminent steep increase in bus fares shortly before the by-election. The increase caused rioting in the early 1960s and news of an increase may have contributed to the PAP candidate's defeat, diplomats said.



Lee Kuan Yew

The government strongly denied the story and the paper was obliged to print a retraction, saying it had been misinformed. But bus fares have been raised in the last two months.

Meanwhile, the government has already asserted control over a new English-language newspaper, the Singapore Monitor, scheduled to start publication in April. Mr. Lee's press secretary, James Fu, has been named to the Monitor's board and the government indirectly has a share of the paper through one of the Monitor's owners, the Development Bank of Singapore, the sources said.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Pakistan Keeps Curbs on Politics

**ISLAMABAD** — The Pakistani Cabinet decided in a meeting Wednesday with President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq not to lift a 28-month-old ban on political activity.

The decision, announced at the end of a 10-hour meeting, ended recent speculation about a relaxation of curbs on political parties, banned since October, 1979. Plans for general elections were also canceled at that time.

Gen. Zia had said Sunday he and the Cabinet were "taking stock of the full situation with regard to starting political activity." And Raja Zafarullah Haq, the information and broadcasting minister, said in an interview published Tuesday that elections might be held within months under an "Islamic democratic structure."

### Kissinger 'Stable' After Operation

**BOSTON** — Henry A. Kissinger, 58, underwent five hours of open heart surgery Wednesday to bypass clogged arteries and was reported in "satisfactory and stable condition," a spokesman for Massachusetts General Hospital said.

A coronary angiogram taken Monday showed a blockage in the circulation around his heart. His surgeon, Dr. W. Gerald Austen, said one artery was fully blocked and two others might be partially blocked. The physician had said the operation, probably would be a triple bypass and he predicted a full recovery. The former secretary of state, who had no previous heart problems, entered the hospital a one week ago complaining of shoulder pains. He was released Friday and returned Sunday.

### Weinberger Vows Support to Oman

**MUSCAT, Oman** — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Wednesday that Oman and the United States will work together to defend the Gulf region.

"Oman is beset with threats and is prepared to work with the United States to face these threats," Mr. Weinberger said before leaving for Jordan after his two days of talks here. The United States has a permanent force of four frigates and one command ship in the Indian Ocean.

Oman adjoins the Strait of Hormuz, through which two-thirds of the world's oil is shipped. The nation has had border trouble and skirmishes with neighboring Southern Yemen, which Information Minister Abdul-Aziz al-Rawas said has become "a Soviet colony complete with military bases and airfields ... constituting a threat to the entire Gulf region."

### N. Korea Urges North-South Talks

**TOKYO** — North Korea called Wednesday for a conference of Korean politicians — 50 representing the North and 50 the South — to discuss reunification, the North Korean news agency said.

The agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the call came from a committee headed by Vice President Kim Il, who late last month rejected a proposal by President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea that the two countries adopt a common constitution and hold a conference on reunification. The committee was quoted as saying there was no place in the talk for South Korean rulers, but that "they should not prevent politicians from attending." It suggested participants might include Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition politician serving a life sentence on sedition charges.

## Joint Chiefs Say Russia May Take More Risks

By Michael Getler

**WASHINGTON** — The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a report to Congress containing a gloomy assessment of the balance of military power with the Soviet Union, has said that "a central question for the 1980s is whether Moscow will be more inclined to confront the United States in a developing crisis."

In trying to answer that question, the nation's highest-ranking military officers said that "while the Soviets must still view a U.S.-Soviet conflict as extremely hazardous," Moscow now "may be more willing to accept the risks of confrontation, particularly where they have significant military and geostrategic advantages."

In praise of President Reagan, who has just sent Congress a record \$258-billion Pentagon budget authorization request, the chiefs said "the United States has begun to reassert the leadership necessary to restore confidence and consensus among its allies" after a period from 1971 to 1981 during which the Russians spent 40 percent more on defense than the West did.

Even if support for increased military spending continues, the chiefs said, it will take four to five years just to "alleviate existing deficiencies." But the Soviet military advantage, the report said, "cannot be offset in a year or even a decade."

The chiefs said that, despite Mr. Reagan's new \$16-billion, five-year military spending plan, "truly effective" deterrence and defense require sizable commitments from allies in Western Europe, Japan and elsewhere to strengthen their forces.

The chiefs, venturing into foreign policy areas they usually avoid publicly, called attention to current strains in NATO and said that "despite the economic power of the European nations, some are failing to provide adequately" for defense.

In commenting on trouble spots and regional balances of power, the chiefs said that NATO's position in Western Europe is improving in the crucial central front facing the bulk of Soviet power but that the alliance's flanks in the north and south are in worse shape.

On the situation in the Caribbean, the report said that 60 to 70 percent of U.S. oil shipping moves through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean and that Cuban or Soviet forces in the region pose a potential threat to allied reinforcement of Europe in a crisis.

Despite recent improvements in the situation, the report said that 60 to 70 percent of U.S. oil shipping moves through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean and that Cuban or Soviet forces in the region pose a potential threat to allied reinforcement of Europe in a crisis.

Reports in Amman said there had been considerable tension between Col. Assad and the president over the purge within the army and at one point the two men were hardly speaking to each other. But it appears Col. Assad got his way both in purging the army and launching a major military operation in Hama.

Correction: An item in the People column in the Feb. 9 edition of the International Herald Tribune on the jazzman Eddie Blake incorrectly called him Armstrong's widow. Lil Armstrong is the jazz trumpeter's widow. Lucille Armstrong, Lil Armstrong's wife, was one of his three previous wives.

## Hanoi Backer Wins Election in Cambodia

The Associated Press

**BANGKOK** — A Cambodian military man believed to have spent more than 15 years in Vietnam has been elected chairman of the Phnom Penh government's Council of Ministers.

The Cambodian news agency SPK said Chan Sy was elected to the post — equivalent to premier — on Tuesday by the National Assembly. The post had been vacant since the previous chairman, Pen Sovann, resigned in December, citing his health. Mr. Chan Sy then became interim council chairman.

The election appeared to reinforce the continuing loyalty to Vietnam of the Phnom-Penh government, installed by the Vietnamese after an invasion in January, 1979.

### Second Rank

Under the Cambodian constitution, the Council of Ministers ranks second after the Council of State, which has day-to-day, decision-making powers.

Heng Samrin, president of the Council of State, replaced Mr. Pen Sovann as Communist Party chairman in December, giving Mr. Heng Samrin the two most important posts in Cambodia.

The assembly also elected Bou Thong as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense. Like Mr. Chan Sy, Mr. Bou Thong is regarded as pro-Vietnamese. He is not an ethnic Khmer but belongs to the minority Tampuan group in northeastern Cambodia, according to a Western diplomat who monitors Cambodian affairs.

Mr. Chan Sy, 50, had been deputy defense minister since last June, the diplomat said.

Mr. Bou Thong, 44, is believed to be chairman of the propaganda and information committee, which reports directly to Phnom Penh's Communist Party Central Committee.

Mr. Bou Thong was ranked third in the seven-man party secretariat in a list published last May, and Mr. Chan Sy sixth.

Mr. Chan Sy is believed to have joined the Vietnamese Communist Party in 1950 and chosen to go to Hanoi in 1955, the diplomat said. The Cambodian leader is believed to have returned home in 1970 but returned to Hanoi two years later.

Mr. Bou Thong also is thought to have spent years in Vietnam and, after a period at home, to have returned to Vietnam in 1972, when the Khmer Rouge began a purge of pro-Hanoi officials, the diplomat said. Vietnamese forces in Cambodia currently are fighting guerrillas loyal to the Khmer Rouge regime deposed early in 1979.

## Sinn Fein Barred From Irish Media

United Press International

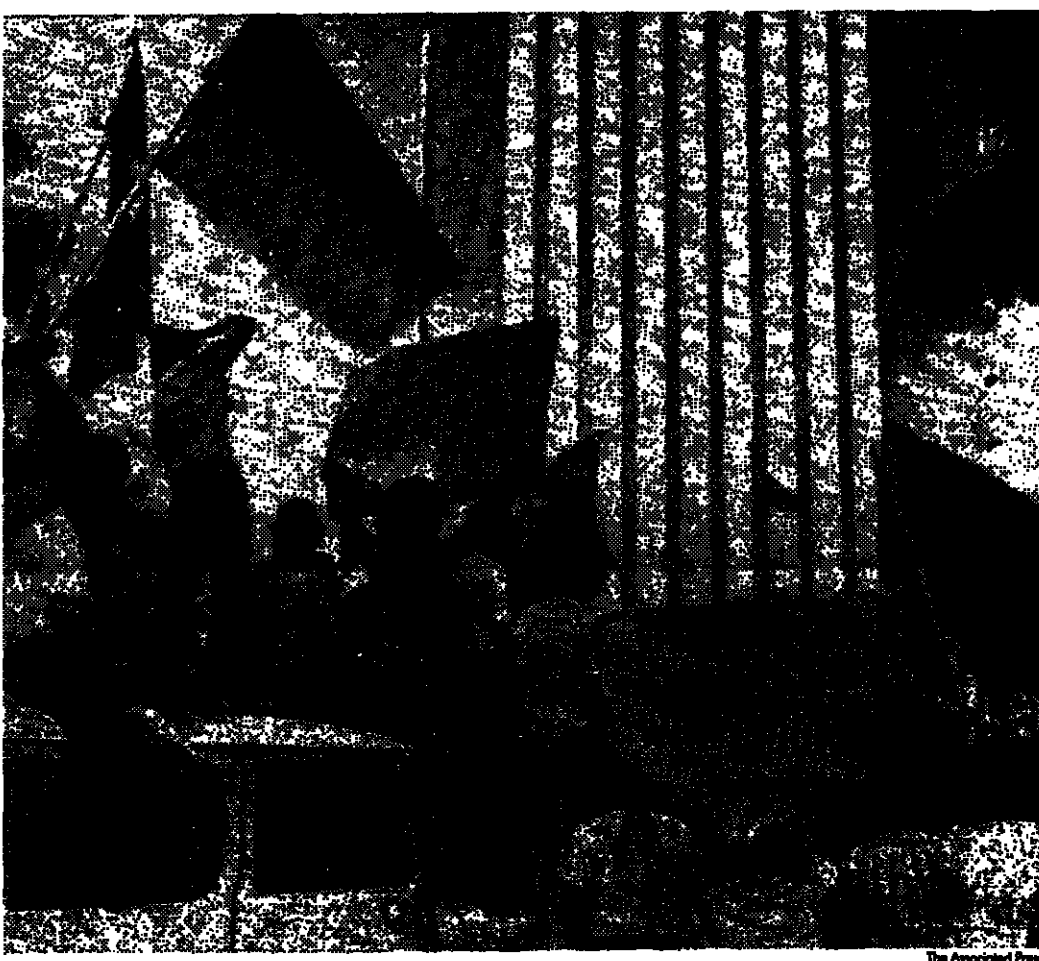
**DUBLIN** — Premier Garret FitzGerald has banned the political unit of the Provisional wing of the IRA from using the national radio or television to promote its seven candidates running for parliament in the elections next Thursday.

Mr. FitzGerald said Tuesday that the ban, permitted under a section of the Broadcasting Act dealing with subversive, was "logical" after a Sinn Fein spokesman said the organization would "apud the ballot box with voting papers in one hand and an Armalite rifle in the other." Its entry in the elections is its first in 20 years. Sinn Fein said none of its candidates would claim their seats if elected.

It fielded seven candidates because that is the number required to earn two minutes each of radio and television time.

### WHO'S WHO IN POLAND

Recently published, valuable reference work. For free brochure write to: Professional Translators and Publishers, 2333 Dundas, St. West, Suite 205, Toronto, Ont. M6T 3A6, Canada.



Indonesian youths protesting alleged espionage activities at Jakarta's Soviet Embassy.

## Indonesia Said to Expel 2d Soviet Envoy

Reuters

**JAKARTA** — Indonesia has ordered a second Soviet diplomat to leave the country, following the expulsion of a military attaché and the arrest for espionage of the local chief of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, official sources said Wednesday.

The sources said that Grigory Odaryuk, the diplomat expelled

Wednesday, was involved in a fist-fight at Jakarta airport Saturday, when Soviet diplomats tried to prevent Indonesian security men from arresting Alexander Finkenko, the Aeroflot station chief.

Jakarta's military commander said that Mr. Finkenko was trying to board a plane with military attaché Sergei Egorov, who had been given 48 hours to leave the country.

Several security men were injured in Saturday's brawl. One needed stitches in his hand where Mr. Egorov's wife had bitten him, the sources said.

Earlier Wednesday, demonstrators besieged the Soviet Embassy. About 50 members of a youth group affiliated to the ruling Golkar Party strung anti-Soviet banners across the locked gates of the 13-story building.

## Polisario Rejects OAU Proposals For Western Saharan Truce, Vote

From Agency Dispatches

**NAIROBI** — The Polisario guerrilla front on Wednesday rejected an African proposal for a cease-fire and an independence referendum in the Western Sahara and called for direct negotiations with Morocco to end their six-year war.

The Polisario statement came in response to a peace plan unanimously approved Tuesday by the Organization of African Unity's committee on the Western Sahara. The plan was unveiled Wednesday.

A statement released on behalf of the Polisario chairman, Mohammed Abdelaziz, said it was regrettable that the committee's work "had not led to a peace agreement between the two warring parties, Morocco and the Polisario Front."

The statement said there could be no cease-fire without "direct negotiations between the two parties in conflict."

Morocco has refused any contact with the guerrillas, recognized by 26 of the OAU's 50 member states, and has threatened to pull out of the organization if it formally recognizes the Polisario.

### Groundwork for Referendum

Under the organization's plan, a joint UN-OAU team would be sent to the Western Sahara to make administrative and logistic arrangements for a referendum to determine whether the inhabitants of the territory want independence or integration with Morocco.

But without progress toward a cease-fire, the proposals for a referendum are academic, delegates said.

To end the deadlock between the Polisario and Morocco, which annexed the former Spanish colony after Spain withdrew in 1976, the committee appointed President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman, to embark upon what an OAU source called "shuttle diplomacy at the highest level."

The peace proposals also call for the appointment of a commission-

er to head an interim administration "at least one month before the cease-fire takes effect," the only reference to timing in the latest plan. The commissioner would be responsible for drawing up a list of those entitled to vote in the referendum. The list would be based on a 1974 census by Spanish officials.

### New Census Requested

The Polisario has demanded a new census, saying the Spanish list seriously underestimates the real population.

Morocco has said it will only discuss a cease-fire with Algeria, the guerrillas' main backer, and Mauritania, which ruled part of the territory until 1979, when it pulled out.

But Algeria has refused to be

brought into the negotiations and Mauritania has taken a neutral stance.

Mr. Moi meanwhile told delegates that the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad was "an extremely costly exercise," and he said he had "sent appeals to member-states of the OAU and to other friendly countries for help."

France and the United States have contributed an estimated \$12 million each to the force.

The force was sent to Chad last year to replace Libyan troops called in by President Goukouni Oueddei to support government troops in a civil war against former Defense Minister Hissene Habré.

An OAU report estimated it would cost \$162.9 million to maintain the force, thought to number about 3,000, for a year.

## A 'Quiet' Gdansk Fails to Hide Discontent

(Continued from Page 1)

all around, he seems taken aback. "What do you think of the state of war?" is the first question. He pauses. "Well," he says, "it's a little difficult to say."

Scrawled in chalk on a metal gate nearby is "The winter is yours, but the spring will be ours" — a slogan of insurrection that is heard in Warsaw as well.

At a press conference, the director, Antoni Szelejowski, answers questions cautiously. No, he says, there have been no management changes — except for two directors. From the entire work force of some 8,000 employees, only three persons have been interned. No, there has been no ideological "screening" of the workers, although, yes, it is true that they had to submit their passes to the authorities and receive a new "S" stamp on them.

The reporters demand to see the local Solidarity leader, Jozef Kosk. "We don't know if he's on this shift right now," they are told. The press conference ends.

At the Lenin Shipyard, workers are also nervous about talking with cameramen and official guides hovering nearby. "This isn't really the time and place," says one.

But taken off to the side, they report various developments. The previous shipyard director, Klemens Gniech, who had expressed support for Solidarity, had been dismissed. Many workers were fired for their political leanings. The work force has been "vetted" to get rid of the political suspect.

At a hurried press conference the new director, Stanislaw Zaczek, insists that "no one has been dismissed." But he also said that the work force, usually numbering 14,900, had shrunk to 14,300. He said: "I lived through December, 1970, (when there were riots) and then several hundred employees resigned and returned to their farms. Now there is also a group who no longer want to participate. There's a great many people who

want to return to their villages and towns."

Mr. Zaczek denies reports that the work force had been "ideologically vetted." Every year people had to renew their shipyard passes and get them restamped, that was all, he says.

At still another press conference with the regional authorities in Gdansk, officials of the prosecutor's office gave a rundown on persons detained Dec. 13 — 235 of them — and arrested on Jan. 30 — a total of 205. He said the case of Mirosław Krupinski, a deputy of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa who headed a strike committee in the shipyard Dec. 14, had been referred to the military prosecutor.

### Canadian Explosion Kills 5

The Associated Press

**POINT TUPPER, Nova Scotia** — An explosion in the steam plant of a wood pulp mill killed five workers and injured at least nine others, mill officials reported.

## Russia Urges Reduction In Missiles Through '91

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union has outlined its formal position at the nuclear talks with the United States in Geneva, calling for staged reductions of medium-range missiles in Europe to "300 units on each side" by 1991.

In an authoritative statement distributed late Tuesday by Tass, Moscow rejected proposals advanced by President Reagan last week as "patently unacceptable." It said they amounted to a demand for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

The statement provided a detailed explanation of a suggestion made by President Leonid I. Brezhnev last week that the two sides should reduce their medium-range nuclear arsenals by two-thirds in the course of the decade. It also indicated that no major progress had been achieved in the Geneva meetings.

The statement was notable for a strong insistence that the nuclear systems of the British and French be included in the Geneva talks.

(The United States on Wednesday rejected the new Soviet proposals, saying they could not "provide a basis for an arms control agreement." Reuters reported from Washington.

A State Department spokesman said the new proposals would allow the Soviet Union to continue its missile modernization program, including deployment of SS-20 missiles.

[Spokesman Dean Fischer said it was unfortunate that the Soviet Union "apparently intends to conduct these negotiations through intermediaries rather than at the conference table."

With the statement Tuesday, the Russians appeared to be paralleling the U.S. initiatives in the field. Mr. Reagan first outlined his "zero option" proposal Nov. 18, then publicized the formal U.S. bargaining position a week ago. The Geneva talks opened Nov. 30.

The zero option called for the Russians to dismantle SS-20 and SS-4 missiles as well as older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles directed at Western Europe. In return, the United States would abandon the plan to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe next year.

Saying that at present there are "approximately 1,000 units on each side," the Soviet statement called for negotiations in Geneva to establish "an intermediate level of 600 units by the end of 1985" and reach an agreement for a reduction "to 300 units on each side toward the close of 1990."

It said "the main means of reduction of medium-range armaments is to replace them with destroyers, which does not exclude the possibility of withdrawing a part of the armaments behind some agreed lines."

The statement also called for provisions to be worked out to assure compliance with the anticipated accord. It said each side would

have the right to determine "the composition of the armaments being reduced."

It also proposed that a framework be negotiated for replacement and modernization of remaining weapons. The statement attacked the United States, saying its "imperial arrogance" was blocking progress in Geneva.

The basic difference between the two sides appears to be their assessments of the current nuclear balance in Europe. The Reagan administration argues that the Russians have gained superiority in medium-range nuclear strength and should remove their rockets. The Kremlin insists that U.S. forward-based planes and submarines as well as British and French nuclear weapons must be included in the calculations.

The Soviet statement said the U.S. proposal would require the Soviet Union to "liquidate unilaterally all its medium-range missiles, not only in the European part of the Soviet Union but also those deployed in the eastern areas of our country."

Tass reiterated Moscow's position that the talks must cover all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and "in the adjacent waters" as well as weapons "intended for use in Europe."

## House Bars Default Move

(Continued from Page 1)

repayments has been held up until the Poles pay the full interest, a condition by the banks for the rescheduling.

[Poland owes some \$16 billion to the banks and \$10 billion more to Western governments. The deferment of the 1981 bank debts would give Warsaw breathing space to proceed with the restructuring of its weakened economy.]

Rep. Lewis' motion was easily defeated, 256 to 152. But the emotional tenor of the debate and the sizable bipartisan showing in favor of the default proposal made it clear that Poland has emerged as a significant political issue in this election year, although one that does not break down by party label.

### Senate Amendment

Thus, Tuesday night Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, introduced an amendment in the Senate that also would prevent the additional CCC funds from being used to pay the private banks unless a default had been declared.

The administration has argued that it would be counterproductive to push Poland into default. That is why the president authorized the CCC, the Department of Agriculture's bank, to pay private banks \$71 million in interest and principal owed by Poland in January.

These loans, which were for buying grain and other farm products in the United States, were guaranteed by the government.

In authorizing the payments, the administration waived a requirement that the banks declare Poland in default before the guarantee became operative. Such a declaration would have resulted in the seizure of Polish assets here and abroad and a chain reaction of similar moves by European banks.

On Tuesday, officials from the State, Defense, Treasury and Commerce departments told several congressional committees that the administration action kept alive the possibility that Poland would repay its debts eventually.

### A 'Prudent Approach'

Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the president's decision was a "prudent approach" that left open the possibility of default as an option later.

Rep. Lewis' motion would have sent the CCC legislation back to committee and, in effect, held it hostage to a much tougher administration stance.



## Reagan Aide Opposes UN Covenant on Social And Economic Rights

By Barbara Crosser

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's highest-ranking human rights official has said that he opposes U.S. ratification of a United Nations covenant setting international standards on economic and social rights.

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, answering questions Tuesday at a State Department briefing on the administration's new review of human rights situation in countries around the world, said the UN covenant, one of three signed by the Carter administration and awaiting a ratification decision by the Senate, set unrealistic goals for poor countries.

In his discussion on the Country Reports of Human Rights Practices for 1981, on Reagan administration policies and on his own views on human rights, Mr. Abrams said the findings of his office were taken into account in the presidential decision last month that El Salvador had made sufficient progress in reducing political violence and improving rights to warrant continued U.S. aid.

Under current U.S. foreign-aid laws, the president must make reports on whether El Salvador and Chile have made progress on human rights. Mr. Abrams denied that the new report had been tailored to meet the certification requirements.

He also rejected suggestions that the considerable length of reports on Israel and South Africa in the 1981 rights document, issued last Sunday, reflected anything more than the complexity of the situations in those countries and the interest in the United States in those nations.

The administration has not yet taken a formal position on the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which tries to establish universal rights to such things as secondary education, gainful employment, healthy working conditions and recognized holidays and vacation time.

Administration officials have, however, said publicly in international forums that its view of human rights did not include economic considerations, a view enunciated in the introduction to the report.

"The idea of economic and social rights is easily abused by repressive governments," the report said. On Tuesday Mr. Abrams added that because the UN covenant's economic aspirations were achievable only in the long run by "dozens and dozens" of governments, many nations might be tempted to put off the granting of basic individual liberties at the same time.

"That is not the way we view, for example, freedom of religion, or the right to be free of torture," Mr. Abrams said, "that is, as something that should come along the road to development some decade."

### Inequities Indicated

The administration did include sections on economic and social conditions in the 1981 reports on 158 countries and those economic analyses did reflect inequities.

In the case of Israel, for example, while the administration found that there had been no change in the human rights situation over the year and that Israel remained a democracy in the face of crises and war, it did find problems with the progress of Arabs in Israeli society.

The report said that although Arabs had equal rights under the law "discrimination reportedly occurs in such areas as employment and appointment to government positions."

The report was more critical of conditions in the West Bank where, Mr. Abrams said, "full democratic protections available in Israel are not available."

A congressional official who has been following the progress of the UN covenants said Tuesday that Mr. Abrams' comments probably doom the economic and social rights document. The other two covenants cover genocide and civil and political rights.



Cardinal John P. Cody

## Archbishop In U.S. Probe Plans to Quit

United Press International

CHICAGO — Cardinal John P. Cody, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, who is under U.S. investigation to determine if he diverted more than \$1 million in church funds to a woman friend, will resign as head of the 2.5-million-member archdiocese Dec. 24, his office announced.

Monsignor Francis A. Bracken, vicar-general of the archdiocese, Tuesday told 80 diocesan senators of Cardinal Cody's plan to retire on his 75th birthday, according to a press statement.

Cardinal Cody, who has a history of diabetes and heart trouble and recently was released from a hospital, will submit his resignation to Pope John Paul II, who must accept it. Canon law requires that he resign by the time he reaches 75.

Cardinal Cody was named archbishop of Chicago June 16, 1965, by Pope Paul VI.

The U.S. Attorney's Office has been investigating the cardinal's financial dealings to determine if he diverted more than \$1 million in tax-exempt church funds to Helen Dolan Wilson, a long-time friend.

In a copyrighted series of articles last year, the Chicago Sun-Times reported that U.S. investigators were studying Cardinal Cody's finances. Mrs. Wilson, 74, is related to Cardinal Cody by marriage only. There is no blood relationship between the cardinal and the woman he has described as his sister, his cousin and his niece.

A U.S. grand jury in January, 1981, subpoenaed both Cardinal Cody's and Mrs. Wilson's personal records as well as those of the archdiocese, the largest in the United States, the newspaper reported.

## 2 Jailed in Zurich As Spies for KGB

The Associated Press

ZURICH — An accused Soviet KGB agent was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison on charges that he used Switzerland as a logistics base for intelligence-gathering about Iran.

A three-judge panel accepted the prosecution's recommendation in fixing the sentence against Karl Krummrich, 41. His wife, Katerina Krummrich, 47, who was charged as an accomplice, was sentenced to 2½ years in prison.

The two were arrested at the airport here in July as they were about to leave for Vienna. The prosecution said that Mr. Krummrich and his wife had used Zurich as a base since at least 1978, and had received coded instructions from Moscow at least six times.

Since the cease-fire across the Lebanese-Israeli border, now in its seventh month, the PLO has stepped up efforts to infiltrate guerrillas from Lebanon through Syria and into Jordan, where they have tried to cross into Israel. There have been 14 such infiltration attempts from Jordan since the cease-fire, the Defense Ministry reports.

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## Senate Panel Suspects 'Mole' in GAO Passed Data to Soviet Attaché

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON — The Senate Intelligence Committee has turned the tables on the watchdog agency of Congress. It has launched an investigation into whether a Soviet "mole" has penetrated the agency and helped to pass on military secrets to a Soviet naval attaché.

In a letter to Charles A. Bowsher, the GAO's chief, Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, asked about reports that Vladimir Kvasov, a Soviet attaché, had made repeated trips to GAO's downtown headquarters as far back as January 19, 1979, to request classified military reports by their GAO code number.

Sen. Roth, a member of the intelligence committee, said some documents requested by the Russian — reports dealing with weapons systems and the readiness of U.S. forces — had not even been printed at the time.

Security Procedures The senator wanted to know what the GAO had done to improve its security procedures.

"We called in the FBI some time ago and they say they haven't found any evidence of a Soviet mole," Mr. Bowsher said Tuesday.

Mr. Bowsher said that "to the best of our knowledge" Mr. Kvasov was not given any documents. Although the Russian went to the GAO's public document counter and asked for reports by identification number, "our classified studies are not even down there," Mr. Bowsher said.

But Ralph C. Sharer Jr., a former GAO auditor who worked with the FBI on the case, has said there was a high probability that secret data was leaked to the Soviet Union.

Among the reports requested by Mr. Kvasov, who has since returned to the Soviet Union, was one of the electronic jamming system of the EF-111A fighter-bomber, which is capable of reaching the Soviet Union with nuclear bombs from bases in England and West Germany.

Presumably, by asking for a document by its number, Mr. Kvasov hoped that a GAO clerk would not realize it was classified.

Reports Made Public The GAO, which employs about 5,000 auditors and investigators, compiles thousands of reports each year on shortcomings in government programs, usually at the request of members of Congress. These reports are generally available to the public.

Mr. Bowsher was asked how Mr. Kvasov would have known the numbers of certain GAO reports, unless he had obtained them from a source at GAO. "We don't know for sure, but it could have been from outside our building," Mr. Bowsher said.

Another official noted that before issuing a report, the GAO sends a rough draft to the agency involved to receive its comments. The draft usually bears an identification number, the official said.

He said the affair has already caused the GAO to tighten its security. By March, access to GAO headquarters will be by magnetic identification card only. Visitors seeking reports will be escorted to a separate public distribution center.

While the loans may be unusual, Mr. Parsons said in an interview, "there's nothing wrong that I'm aware of." He described the situation as "a couple of guys trying to help a friend."

Mr. Parsons said that his White House job did not involve "substance or policy" and that he had no influence over such matters.

Mr. Parsons said he handles scheduling and appointments and Mr. Canzani said his duties included organizing presidential travel and serving as an advance man.

Mr. Parsons said that he believed Mr. Canzani had applied \$350,000 of the \$400,000 loans toward the purchase, using the rest and his own money for nearly \$100,000 in rehabilitation work.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he was not legally required to charge any interest. Both he and Parsons said that the loan was set up so that it would not appear to be a gift. Mr. Parsons said that Internal Revenue Service regulations suggested an interest rate of at least 9 percent in such private transactions or a gift tax could be due from the lender.

In a separate transaction, Mr. Canzani also borrowed \$200,000 from Mr. Koll, at 12-percent interest, on which he is not required to

make any principal payments until the loan comes due in July, 1983. Mr. Canzani said he was making interest payments of \$2,000 monthly.

Mr. Koll is president of a real estate concern in Newport Beach, Calif., called the Koll Co.

The loans to Mr. Canzani were made July 31. At the time, according to a trade group called the United States League of Savings Associations, the average interest rate was 16.76 percent on mortgage loans in which the borrower put down 20 percent.

Mr. Canzani and his lawyer, Richard D. Parsons of New York, said that the transactions were legal and that Mr. Canzani had done nothing wrong. Mr. Parsons acknowledged, however, that the terms were "favorable" to Mr. Canzani.

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make any principal payments until the loan comes due in July, 1983. Mr. Canzani said he was making interest payments of \$2,000 monthly.

mer GAO auditor who worked with the FBI on the case, has said there was a high probability that secret data was leaked to the Soviet Union.

Among the reports requested by Mr. Kvasov, who has since returned to the Soviet Union, was one of the electronic jamming system of the EF-111A fighter-bomber, which is capable of reaching the Soviet Union with nuclear bombs from bases in England and West Germany.

Presumably, by asking for a document by its number, Mr. Kvasov hoped that a GAO clerk would not realize it was classified.

Reports Made Public The GAO, which employs about 5,000 auditors and investigators, compiles thousands of reports each year on shortcomings in government programs, usually at the request of members of Congress. These reports are generally available to the public.

Mr. Bowsher was asked how Mr. Kvasov would have known the numbers of certain GAO reports, unless he had obtained them from a source at GAO. "We don't know for sure, but it could have been from outside our building," Mr. Bowsher said.

Another official noted that before issuing a report, the GAO sends a rough draft to the agency involved to receive its comments. The draft usually bears an identification number, the official said.

He said the affair has already caused the GAO to tighten its security. By March, access to GAO headquarters will be by magnetic identification card only. Visitors seeking reports will be escorted to a separate public distribution center.

While the loans may be unusual, Mr. Parsons said in an interview, "there's nothing wrong that I'm aware of." He described the situation as "a couple of guys trying to help a friend."

Mr. Parsons said that his White House job did not involve "substance or policy" and that he had no influence over such matters.

Mr. Parsons said he handles scheduling and appointments and Mr. Canzani said his duties included organizing presidential travel and serving as an advance man.

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Empty boxes of Camembert were strewn on packing room floor during a commando raid at a cheese plant in Isigny.

## France to Investigate Raid On Occupied Cheese Plant

The Associated Press

ISIGNY, France — An investigation has been ordered concerning a commando raid late Sunday night against a Camembert cheese processing plant in which 750,000 boxes of ripening cheese were taken from the plant occupied by striking workers.

The incident was the latest labor dispute arising from the French government's decision to reduce the legal workweek from 40 to 39 hours.

The investigation was ordered Tuesday into the legality of the attack and into strikers' complaints that they were assaulted.

The trouble at the cheese plant here began shortly after the reduced workweek went into effect Feb. 1. The following day, the management at the Besnier-Claudet processing plant announced that it did not intend to reduce the workweek because workers were putting in only a 38-hour, 20-minute week when their rest breaks were taken into consideration.

The plant workers called a strike. On Feb. 3, a group of about 25 strikers occupied the plant and began negotiations with the plant's management. Although no progress was being made in the talks, they were never broken off and there were no reports of violence until Sunday night.

Workers and management have given differing versions of the six-hour ordeal that followed.

Leon Lepleux, a spokesman for the Confédération Générale du Travail labor union that represents the plant employees, said that the commandos roughed up some of the workers.

Fernand Loustau, head of the commando operation who runs a security guard firm in the area, said he provided his services free of charge because the owner of the plant is a friend. He said the attacking group was made up of 200 men, including 37 former paratroopers.

"Upon our arrival, I immediately showed my identity card to a gendarme at the scene," Mr. Loustau said. "Then, we surrounded the plant to prevent the strikers from fleeing. The mayor of the town was present as well as the gendarme," he continued. "There were a few scuffles with the strikers when we arrived. We neutralized them with tear gas, the only weapons we had with us, and we confined them to an area in the plant."

While the workers were interned, the commandos removed 750,000 boxes of Camembert.

"I was only taking what was mine," plant owner Bernard Aubert said. "There was nothing illegal about it."

Represented in permanent collections around the world, Mr. Nicholson began a series of realistic still lifes and landscapes. He gradually developed an abstract, geometric style, strongly influenced by cubism and the Dutch De Stijl group. Among his finest works were his white reliefs of the 1930s, in which geometric shapes were set out from or sunk into carved wooden panels.

Although his father, William Nicholson, and his uncle, James Pryde, were painters and poster-makers of note, recognition came slowly to Ben Nicholson. It was not until he was well into his 50s that his talent was publicly acclaimed with a series of international awards and shows.

A Term at Slade Born in the outskirts of London in 1894, Mr. Nicholson had little formal artistic training apart from one term at the Slade School of Fine Art in London in 1911. It was there that, in a naturalistic manner, he began portraying jugs, cups, bottles and mugs, the frequent subjects of subsequent abstract work.

It was only 10 years later, after traveling through Europe and then spending eight months in Pasadena, Calif., that he first saw a cubist painting by Picasso. He recalled later that "none of the actual

events in one's life have been more real than that, and it still remains a standard by which I judge any reality in my own work."

In 1922 in London, Mr. Nicholson had his first one-man show. But it was not until the 1930s that he began to produce his celebrated

all-white reliefs carved out of wood and synthetic board.

While living in London between the world wars — then also the home of Mondrian, Gabo, Moholy-Nagy and Groupus — Mr. Nicholson edited Circle, a publication devoted to constructivist art. He also joined an avant-garde association of artists and architects called Unit One.

During World War II, he continued to exhibit in London but moved to Cornwall, where he remained for 20 years on the artistic community of St. Ives. There he produced monumental still lifes that merged elements of cubism with abstraction.

Mr. Nicholson achieved international attention in 1952 when he took first prize at the Carnegie International Art Exhibition in Pittsburgh. Two years later he won the Ulissi Prize with a retrospective exhibition at the Venice Biennale, prompting invitations for a European tour of the show.

In 1955, by the time the exhibition had reached London's Tate

## 2 Tour Firms Operated by Laker Sold

Profitable Ventures Bring In \$4.5 Million

United Press International

LONDON — The two money-making holiday divisions of Sir Freddie Laker's debt-crushed airline were sold separately Wednesday for \$4.5 million (\$8.32 million) and accountants began looking for buyers for his jet fleet.

Thousands of persons who booked vacations through the firms, Arrowsmith and Laker Air Tours, learned with relief that their holidays were secure despite the collapse on Friday of Laker Airways, the parent company.

William Mackey, the Laker Airways receiver, wrapped up the deal during a 13-hour, all-night bargaining session that began with 30 prospective buyers. The list was whittled to six bids before a vodka distiller and a holiday tour company emerged as the new owners.

"We would like to reassure all Arrowsmith customers that we have saved thousands of holidays with this move," said a spokesman for Greenall-Whitley, the distiller of the English vodka Vivaldi.

Greenall-Whitley paid \$4 million for Arrowsmith and said it planned to retain all current employees of the lucrative tour business.

Laker Air Tours was purchased by Saga Holidays, a specialist in vacations for pensioners, for \$500,000.

The money will not begin to cover Laker Airways' debts of more than \$200 million. That money will have to come from the sale of the Laker DC-10 and Airbus fleet, along with hangars and other property.

For this, one of Mr. Mackey's best prospects is Sir Freddie himself, who said Tuesday he planned to form a new "People's Airline." He said he hoped to make a detailed statement Thursday about his new venture.

Mr. Mackey appeared enthusiastic over any participation of Sir Freddie in a new airline venture. "I think it's a marvelous idea," he said.

A group of 30 Labor Party members of Parliament called for an inquiry into the collapse of Laker Airways, which has been offering cut-rate transatlantic flights since 1977.

A spokesman for the Apex group said there was "grave concern at the underfinancing of Laker, which in the long term led to the collapse of the airline."

## U.K. Ends Warhead Tests

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's \$1.86-billion Chevaline nuclear warhead, designed for use on the Royal Navy's Polaris missile, has successfully completed tests and will be put into service later this year, the Defense Ministry said.

Gallery, which now houses no fewer than 63 of the artist's works, Mr. Nicholson had won the Governor of Tokyo's Award, as well as that of the Belgian Art Critics in Paris. In 1936 he won the first \$10,000 Guggenheim International Award. The next year he took first prize at the São Paulo Biennial as the best non-Brazilian painter. In 1968, Queen Elizabeth II made Mr. Nicholson a member of the Order of Merit, a group limited to 24 people.

He was married three times; his first two marriages ended in divorce. His first wife, Winifred Roberts, whom he married in 1920, was a painter and writer. His second marriage, in 1931, was to a sculptress, Barbara Hepworth. In 1957, he married Felicitas Vogler, a German writer.

Maurice R. Robinson NEW YORK (NYT) — Maurice R. Robinson, 86, the founder and chairman of Scholastic Magazines Inc. and a pioneer in the publishing of magazines and books solely for high school students, died Sunday in Pelham, N.Y.

From his first magazine distributed to high schools in the Pittsburgh area in 1920, Mr. Robinson built a publishing house that includes 34 magazines, five paperback book clubs and a wide range of textbooks and ventures into cable television.

Mr. Robinson achieved international attention in 1952 when he took first prize at the Carnegie International Art Exhibition in Pittsburgh. Two years later he won the Ulissi Prize with a retrospective exhibition at the Venice Biennale, prompting invitations for a European tour of the show.

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## U.S., Objecting to Film on Chile, Denies Role in American's Death

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusual move, the State Department has taken issue with a movie, "Costa-Gavras' 'Missing,' based on the story of a young American killed during a 1973 coup in Chile.

The department said Tuesday that it objected to the film's suggestion that the United States had some responsibility for the death, or at least covered up events surrounding it. The film is scheduled to open Friday, but crowds have been flocking to private viewings.



## Approaches to Central America and the Caribbean In El Salvador, 'Substantial Control' and U.S.-Supplied Helicopters

### On Reagan and Rights

There was a time at the onset of the administration when it appeared that it was going to be very hard to mention human rights and Ronald Reagan in the same breath. The Soviets and their clients were going to be hit with a propaganda club for their every violation, while countries friendly to the American way would be allowed to get away with murder, torture and the rest of it. Such, at any rate, was the caricature that flourished in the early months. It was unfair, but the administration did its part to strengthen it by mechanically embracing an otherwise useful theory distinguishing authoritarianism from totalitarianism and seeming to say to the former that for anti-Communists anything goes.

A year later, the Reagan administration has made some progress in working its way back into more respectable human rights company. It has not abandoned — nor should it — its belief in the special menace of Communist totalitarian systems. They are not only capable of extreme repression, but they are very difficult to change. You have only to look at the latest congressionally mandated State Department report on the international human rights scene, however, to see that the administration is getting the range on friendly authoritarian regimes, too.

This year's report, the first issued entirely on Ronald Reagan's time, is as far, frank and factual as Jimmy Carter's. For instance, the section on Pakistan, a security favorite of this administration, includes material as damning as that recently released by Amnesty International. The new report makes clear that terrorists as well as governments are violators, and it exposes some common alibis for trampling on people's political and personal rights. The double standard of which skeptics had warned is not in evidence.

But the skeptics say this is only the half of it: Ronald Reagan can afford to be evenhanded in these once-a-year reports of the bureaucracy because, at the policy level, where it counts, he will overlook violations by friendly states. There is reason to be wary here; Pakistan is a case in point. But there is reason, too, to watch what really happens. Of the various techniques Jimmy Carter used in his policy, the more up-front, hit-em-over-the-head methods sometimes seemed to produce more resentment and backlash than actual progress in rights. The Reagan administration favors the quieter ways of "traditional diplomacy." Its toughest case, El Salvador, the last administration couldn't crack, either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Helping the Glut to Last

Item: Unable to sell enough oil to finance the war with Iraq, Iran hopes to double exports by reducing its price by \$1 a barrel.

Item: Britain's decision to slash prices by \$2 a barrel makes its oil 5 percent cheaper than comparable grades of OPEC crude.

Item: To stabilize falling oil prices, Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, is pondering sharp cuts in production.

The signs are everywhere. At current prices, the world's production capacity exceeds the demand for oil. Better still, there is some reason to expect that the oil glut can continue for years. The projected growth in production is greater than the projected growth in consumption. But that would not be the first time the oil experts were proved wrong — disastrously wrong. The best way to assure that the glut lasts is to pretend it isn't there.

It is easy to see why many energy analysts have colored their spectacles rose. The doubling of oil prices since the Iranian revolution has caused a drastic decline in consumption. Of the major exporters, only Saudi Arabia can afford to respond by significantly reducing production. And if Iraq and Iran return to market at prewar production levels, even Saudi Arabia's power to control the market could be lost. But read the fine print beneath those cheery forecasts and see how quickly things could change. Some portion of the decline in consumption — how much is not clear — is due to recession in the major industrial nations. When they recover, the margin of comfort will certainly narrow.

Moreover, the importers still depend mightily on oil from the Gulf. If the Gulf were closed by war or embargo, the lights

would dim from Key West to Tokyo. The prudent course, then, is to keep planning for a future of scarce oil.

The Reagan administration is filling the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve at an accelerated pace. It has turned a blind eye, however, to other badly needed measures.

**Emergency planning:** In case of emergency, President Reagan wants free markets, not bureaucrats, to do the rationing. Congress disagrees. So without a better plan, it would most probably force the White House into measures that again invite the mess of gas lines, as in 1979. The best insurance against such a debacle would be a stiff gasoline tax now, applicable only in a period of shortage.

**Conservation incentives:** The best incentive to conserve, says Reagan, is the high price of oil. But sagging prices could turn a none-too-nimble Detroit on its ear by aborting the shift to small and fuel-efficient cars. A fee on imported oil could smooth the transition and protect Detroit's investments.

High but stable oil prices have not been incentive enough for financially weak electric utilities to switch to coal. Conversion subsidies could save a million barrels of oil a day.

**Production diversification:** Geologists insist that most of the oil in the Third World has yet to be discovered. Technical assistance, loans and long-term purchase contracts from importing nations could stimulate rapid growth in their reserves. Spreading oil production would diminish the strategic importance of the unstable Gulf region.

The glut may last, but why take a chance when insurance that it will be so cheap?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Choosing to Be Healthy

The announcement by the American Cancer Society of a huge six-year study of a million Americans is another indication of the new emphasis in medical research on the role of "life styles" — how people live, what they eat, their habits, cultural and social factors and individual psychological traits — in creating and maintaining disease.

Recognition of the importance of the physical aspects of behavior came first. Three years ago, a U.S. surgeon general's report summarized thousands of research findings in this way: "Of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States, at least seven could be substantially reduced if persons at risk improved just five habits: diet, smoking, lack of exercise, alcohol abuse, and use of anti-hypertensive medication." The Cancer Society's new study is an effort to learn more about the association of elements of the human environment with different cancers, and to better identify those who are at risk.

Over the years, a number of risk factors associated with coronary heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States, have been identified. Among them are high blood pressure, smoking, high cholesterol levels, obesity and a family history of the disease. But not everyone with these attributes gets the disease. It appears there are social

and psychological risk factors as well. The most thoroughly documented is Type A behavior, characterized by a very strong drive for achievement, impatience, aggressiveness and a sense of urgency. More recent research indicates that social isolation, meaning the lack of friends and social contacts, may be a strong risk factor for heart disease.

Among the psychological risk factors suspected of being associated with cancer, the common denominator is stress. The stressful event may be the death of a family member, divorce, marriage, a promotion, being fired, an unbalanced family budget. Researchers are finding that stress has measurable effects on most of the body's physiological systems, including hormones, the immune system, the nervous system, the metabolism. But the effects of the same event will differ in different people depending on psychological factors, such as the ability to "cope," and on social and cultural factors such as friendships and rituals that help to buffer a painful event.

At a time when so much of what happens to us seems beyond personal control, it is comforting to learn that in more ways than anyone would have imagined 10 years ago, health is a matter of personal choices and reactions to the trials of daily life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Opinion

#### For Declaring Poland in Default

Contrary to putting "maximum pressure" on the dictators in Warsaw and Moscow, the Reagan administration's actions permit the Communist bloc to escape — at least for a time — the harsh financial consequences of Poland's de facto default.

A declaration of default would put intense financial and political pressure on the Com-

munist bloc. Polish trade would probably come to a standstill. Bankers would be forced to look more skeptically at all East bloc loans. Sen. Patrick Moynihan has introduced a bill to declare Poland in default of all its loan obligations to the United States. Thus Congress will have its chance to be heard. Perhaps it will have the courage of Mr. Reagan's convictions.

— From The Wall Street Journal.

#### Feb. 11: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

##### 1907: Death of a Correspondent

LONDON — The death of the veteran war correspondent, Sir William Howard Russell, may leave no perceptible gap in the fighting ranks of journalists, but the event will be deplored nonetheless by those who recall the services he rendered to the army and nation. It was largely owing to his unofficial dispatches from the Crimea that a resolute and to some extent successful attempt was made to remedy the deplorable consequences of sending ill-equipped troops to face the rigors of a winter campaign in South Russia. In February, 1854, he was dispatched as special correspondent of The Times with the advance guard of the British expedition to the East on the declaration of war with Russia.

##### 1932: Students Riot in Japan

TOKYO — Student riots in Japanese university cities, in an organized protest against "Japan's imperialist war in China," have presented a new and serious problem for a government already in the midst of a Cabinet crisis over the military coup in Shanghai. Hundreds of students attended mass meetings in imperial universities to denounce Japan's armed intervention in China. The manifestations were part of the bitter struggle going on in Japan between those in favor of parliamentary government and the section represented by the military leaders. Events in China have given the military leaders a dominant position in national affairs that they are determined not to surrender.

SAN SALVADOR — Seen up close, the war in El Salvador is not always the same war the Reagan administration sees in Washington. Three days after President Reagan ordered Congress to consider the government of El Salvador "is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces," the army killed 17 men and three women in a suburb of this capital and then released a highly dubious report on the circumstances of their deaths.

If this represents substantial control, one must perhaps assume that the executions were a matter of government policy.

"Our network is giving the people of the United States one minute and 10 seconds of bodies for breakfast," a television producer told associates at the bar of the El Camino Hotel. A throng of newsmen from the United States were here to see how human rights are going in El Salvador. Among those who probably saw the television footage was Thomas O. Ender, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who testified at a congressional hearing in Washington about El Salvador's progress in human rights.

"Thanks to the efforts of the military," Ender told the congressmen, "the level of violence against noncombatants has fallen."

That he had to deliver lines like this after America had breakfasted with "one minute and 10 seconds of bodies" is part of the heavy price the United States has to pay in credibility for supporting the El Salvador regime. The regime does not consider credibility a serious matter, nor will it base its actions on what people abroad think. The military seems to do what it wants, and the Reagan administration then has to defend it. "It is like the sins of the son being shared by the father," a European diplomat in San Salvador remarked.

The leftist guerrillas fighting the military-civilian government headed by José Napoleón Duarte have splendid public relations. They know how to make the most of any access on the part of the government forces. And the government, as in the case of what happened the other day to 20 civilians in the slum suburb of San Antonio Abad, gives the rebels all the material it needs.

"The problem is that what you see is the government fighting a war in which soldiers

#### By Dial Torgerson

kill civilians, and the guerrillas fighting a war in which they kill soldiers," said a diplomat.

Far up in the countryside, or in quick, mean little actions at outposts scattered across El Salvador, the army does fight uniformed, well-armed, well-trained guerrilla forces, which the United States says are trained and armed by Cuba with Nicaragua's help. But what the world sees is mostly the sort of thing that happened in San Antonio Abad.

The government said at first that a firefight had broken out between "subversives" and the army in the working-class suburb on the slope of 6,000-foot San Salvador Peak, a volcano used as a guerrilla hideout. Five soldiers, the government said, had been wounded.

The next day, the army said that troops had raided a meeting of a rebel cell, firing had broken out and the 20 civilian casualties were the result. The army accused the foreign press of reporting the incident inaccurately. Later, President Duarte stated the civilian casualty toll to 28 and said that five soldiers had been killed in the battle.

#### 'Go Out and Annihilate'

None of the government stories fit with another account of the incident. A diplomat who studied the bodies found that 17 of them had been shot in the head at point-blank range, and that three of them showed signs of torture. Many were in their nightclothes or pajamas, as if they had been sleeping. The people died, in two and three, in scattered locations around the fringe of the neighborhood, not in one place. "I can't understand how people who are fairly intelligent can do things with such lack of finesse," a San Salvador intellectual said, referring to the army leadership.

"Their policy is to go out and annihilate civilians who help the guerrillas. That's what they do. And then they always say there was a fight. It doesn't matter that the people were killed in their underwear."

Human rights groups here are investigating reports that more than 1,000 civilians were killed in a sweep by government forces through northern Morazan province in December. Guerrilla forces retook the area

and then allowed U.S. journalists to enter it from Honduras. They showed them scores of bodies, and gave them the names of hundreds of persons they said had been executed by the government troops. "The guerrillas stole the civil registry," said a diplomat who investigated the case. "They could have just copied the names and ages out of the registry. We know people were killed, but we can't say how."

Ender, questioned about the killings in Morazan, said in Washington that "it is not possible to disprove that civilians died." However, they died, the guerrillas were getting a public relations dividend from the deaths.

The war is more than public relations: It is grim and violent and, as a State Department spokesman said, it marks a critical juncture in Salvadoran history. Most observers believe that without U.S. aid the government would probably lose soon to the guerrillas. But U.S. aid is tied under terms of the Foreign Assistance Act for fiscal 1982 to progress in human rights. And because the war seems to be a war of soldiers against civilians, the government is going to have a hard time easily convincing anyone that it is improving human rights.

Reagan aims to increase aid to El Salvador from \$66 million a year to \$200 million a year. The Salvadoran Army desperately needs helicopters to use in fighting the guerrillas, who roam freely through the rugged countryside. Six of the government's 14 copters were lost in a daring guerrilla attack on Jan. 27 against Ilopango air base near San Salvador.

Knowing this, the rebels stepped up their attacks the next week across wide areas of the country. Reagan wants \$55 million on an emergency basis to replace the lost aircraft.

And so, seeking congressional approval of the aid, President Reagan submitted a presidential determination to Congress certifying that "the government of El Salvador is making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights."

But, at the foot of San Salvador Peak, where bloodstains mark the places where at least 20 people died before dawn on a recent Sunday, what the effort has gained was hard to see.

The writer is a Los Angeles Times correspondent based in Mexico City.

CAYETANO Carpio is the son of a leader of the Salvadoran guerrillas. The following are excerpts from remarks he made in El Salvador to a representative of the Interlink Press Service, which distributes Third World news. Mr. Carpio heads the Popular Force of Liberation, one of the main components of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

The Reagan administration already has a combat role in El Salvador. One of the biggest dangers of the elections proposed by President José Napoleón Duarte are supported by the Reagan administration. It is that the election will serve as a smoke screen for a stepped-up offensive and for increased logistical support from the Pentagon.

Already, helicopters supplied by the United States provide essential support for all of the junta's military operations. They bring in relief troops for those who are won out or have been decimated after a clash with our forces. Helicopters carry the junta's troops to the best positions for launching attack against our camps.

Whenever they come upon a group of civilians, whether hidden in a ravine or standing near their homes, they fire. They are constantly firing at our camps and even drop bombs. When roads are destroyed, helicopters bring in the units that carry out the genocide cleanup operations. Helicopters are the guts of this kind of war.

But weapons are not the only factor. If it were only a technical question of one military unit against another, we could make a prediction in military terms. But you can't make such calculations in a popular war that has been going on for over 10 years, pitting the army against the people and engulfing the whole country.

Our program is for a democratic, revolutionary government, not for a Socialist government. The program for the democratic government is very broad — broader than that of many of the democratic governments in Europe.

As part of the effort to achieve dignity and national sovereignty in El Salvador, there is room for everybody's contribution, from large businessmen to small farmers and merchants — for anyone who supports the independent development of the country, opposes fascism and wants democracy. We don't believe that this broad program has anything to do with Socialism or a Socialist government.

#### Diversity

The popular movement is made up of a wide range of forces with different ways of thinking, who have joined together in this broad program. This coalition will help the country find solutions to its problems and will give the people the political freedom necessary to organize and carry forward the struggle for a program that includes democracy, social justice and independence. The Marxists, for example, have agreed to support this program because everybody must be realistic, and being a Marxist is not synonymous with being unrealistic.

There is no truth to the claim that all the different forces that support this program will have to give up their particular viewpoints. We should be able to have Christian Democrats or Marxists who support a just, independent and peaceful democratic government to give up their ideals when everyone is agreed to work within a government that is not Socialist?

Why should we ask Christian Democrats, for example, who support this program, to abandon their point of view? They may support communist types of organizations, but reactionaries might even consider to be Communism. Why should we expect uniformity of opinion?

This is why the campaign by Reagan's propaganda office and by the Pentagon and the CIA about the immediate formation of a Marxist government in El Salvador is so fallacious. They are perfectly well aware of our democratic program for a new government.

Besides, how can they say that Cuba is responsible for the revolution in El Salvador when we were fighting to change the situation long before Cuba itself was liberated? Our revolution is rooted in the internal situation in our country. The real source of the crisis is extreme social injustice — the enormous gap between the few who dominate and own everything and the Salvadoran people.

I have seen children 4, 5, 6 years old shot down by bullets from helicopters with North American advisers in them.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

### Keeping an Ear Open on a Barbados Holiday

#### By Flora Lewis

SPEIGHTSTOWN, Barbados — It's easy enough to see why the Reagans wanted to spend a few days here with their old Hollywood friend Claudette Colbert in the spring, after a miserable winter.

James Colbert has a beautiful airy house in lush gardens by a limpid lagoon and turquoise sea, and there is no more charming hostess.

But the Reagans can't stay with her. A president can't just drop in, especially in a foreign country. Security requires a place that can be heavily guarded and isolated. Communications and staffing, essential at all hours even on vacation, take lots of paraphernalia and space. And protocol and politics impose certain national duties whenever the head of government makes a trip abroad.

The Barbadians have responded graciously to the Reagans' wish to visit. They consider it a windfall of publicity for their tourist industry, which, as in the rest of the Caribbean, is ailing because of the recession. They also chose to see it as a mark of official United States interest in the region's problems, and they hope the president will gain some understanding of the real needs that plague even fairly tale islands.

Despite the inevitable irritating disruptions that the visit will cause a small community accustomed to a slow pace, Barbados is making an effort to assure a happy trip for some 300 people in the presidential suite.

So it has to be a "working holiday," and the first family will stay in a more protected house on the golf course and go to swim at Miss Colbert's beach. The Reagans will receive "friendly neighboring leaders" at lunch and call on Prime Minister Tom Adams.

The main problem is going to be expectations. There have already been a lot of talk

and several international meetings on the administration's announced Caribbean Basin Initiative. But apart from any aid for Jamaica, there has to be any concrete sign of what it actually means.

Washington keeps proclaiming the prime importance of promoting private initiative. But local leaders say they are having more trouble now finding anybody in Washington to talk with about their immediate concerns, which have to do with access to U.S. markets for the exports that enterprise is supposed to be developing, as well as development aid.

Less sophisticated people assume the president is coming just because he sympathizes and wants to be helpful. If the brief "working" part of the holiday doesn't include at least some offers of better trade cooperation, there will be a big disappointment.

Bernard St. John, Barbados' deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, already says with some exasperation that he can't discover what the advertised new U.S. Caribbean policy is. Once again, it seems to offer slogans without delivery of economic opportunity, and, in return, a demand for a political version of the "strategic consensus" idea in the Middle East, trying to mobilize moderates against leftists.

St. John sees this as a corrosive approach, undermining the essential longer-term goal of establishing Caribbean institutions. There are more tiny independent states trying to survive here than in any other part of the world. The attempt to create federations in the wake of decolonization collapsed because of local rivalries and personal ambitions. But a generation later, responsible

people have come to see that the only hope for viable growth lies in regional cooperation. None of these little countries can get far on its own. But it is a tricky task in an unstable and volatile political environment among loose states makes it a lot harder.

Presumably, "friendly neighbors" invited to see Reagan will not include Grenada's Maurice Bishop, now closely involved with Cuba and Nicaragua. The government of Barbados, stable and democratic, is as worried as the United States about Bishop's enlargement of Grenada's airport to intercontinental capacity — obviously military as well as civilian — with help from Cuba.

But St. John argues that instead of dividing Caribbean governments on the stark test of being pro- or anti-Cuba, the United States should encourage regional institutions and "let us deal with problems like Grenada." It is good advice if the United States is more concerned with the future than with its own high-pitched debate about how to show its resolve in countering Communism.

Already, the opposition party in troubled Guyana is denouncing pressures from the United States "to join the anti-people, anti-Communist, anti-liberation axis which already includes Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Dominica and Antigua." Provoking hard external choices will not win friends for the United States or strengthen friendly governments, with their own domestic troubles.

For visitors, Barbados is a balmy place at which to get off the world for a while. But the president of the United States cannot be just a visitor, and he cannot get off the world. People here have a lot to tell him if Reagan is willing to listen while he lounges.

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### In Guatemala, the Authorities Might Yet Be Influenced

#### By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Lake Atitlán, 140 kilometers from Guatemala City, is a silver sheen of water lying below three cloud-covered volcanoes. Aidous Huey is said to have called it the most beautiful lake in the world. Its terraced hillsides and small villages are inhabited by the descendants of the Maya Indians. The men wear broad-striped pants cut off just below the knees, the hems full of colored birds embroidered by the women. The women wear colorful skirts, blouses and shawls of an intricate weave, combining deep reds, browns and yellows. Never, anywhere in the world, have I seen such a riot of color in such mind-resting tranquility.

My visit, last February to one of the lake's villages, Santiago, came only four months after a series of kidnappings and killings. The first person to be dragged away bleeding by soldiers was an educated lawyer, Carlos Córdova, who had dared to speak on the local church-owned radio station about human rights. Within three weeks another six people active in the local cooperatives were kidnapped. The village was petrified. For several weeks, 500 peasants slept in the town's church, a large stone building. The remaining 100 days of the Spanish conquest. Altogether, in the four months before I arrived, 27 people disappeared. The tortured bodies of seven of them were found on the road.

The information I gleaned came from an American missionary, an elderly man who told me he was standing in for the priest, who had returned to the United States after the governor of the province had warned him that his life was in danger. The young priest's name was Stanley Rother, and he came back to Santiago a few weeks after my visit. Four months later he was dead, shot down as he attempted to fight off a gang that had broken into his rectory bedroom at night.

One year ago in one of my columns, I revealed that the killings carried out by death squads in Guatemala were primarily organized at the government's behest. Unlike El Salvador, where President Duarte tries, arguably lamely, to tame powerful free-lance elements of the army and rightist forces, the killings in Guatemala can be traced right to the office of President Romeo Lucas García.

The evidence was based on investigative work done by Amnesty International, but I corroborated it with my own interviews in Central America and with a former vice president of Guatemala, Francisco Villagrán Kramer, who had recently fled to the United States. At the time it was a controversial opinion. Only a year later very few people dispute it. U.S. intelligence has come to the same conclusion.

The situation, bad a year ago, has only worsened. The rate of killings appears to increase by the day. A year ago the evidence suggested that the killings were almost entirely one-sided. The guerrilla forces were small and relatively ineffectual. In a year they have grown fast and they take a severe

toll on army and police. Unlike anywhere else where there is insurgency in Latin America, the Indians are providing both the chief refuge and the recruiting ground for the guerrilla armies.

How different this is from the time of Che Guevara. He made his base among the Indians of Bolivia and it was widely observed after his death in 1967 that he made the mistake of assuming that the Indians, traditionally fearful and apathetic, could ever be the tinder of revolution.

#### Arms Embargo

A year ago, although it was observable that the country was polarizing fast, the student, church, labor and peasants' organizations maintained a certain distance from the guerrillas. Now there are indications that closer links are being forged, albeit informally. Even some church people are joining the guerrillas.

Yet it is still possible to believe that Guatemala could avoid the upheaval and carnage of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Land is not such a burning issue; the Indians, although poor and overcrowded, do by and large own their own land, unlike the peasantry of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

If the elections called for next month are fair, if moderate Social and Christian Democrats are allowed to contest them, if the government violence is brought under control, if land-grabbing in Indian territory is stopped and the government makes simple but import-

ant efforts to improve health services and agricultural advice for the Indians, the support for guerrillas might evaporate. Revolution, its upheaval and its radical consequences could be avoided.

But how permeable the Guatemalan ruling elite to listen? The Reagan administration fortunately has decided against significant military support, and its rhetorical sympathy is moderate. Yet even with a lukewarm United States, the Guatemalan government appears impervious to outside influence. Its economy is being ruined for want of new investment. Its lucrative tourist trade has dried up to a trickle. Still the government pursues its murderous course.

There is one thing outsiders could agree to do: not send in guns. This should apply as well to the Israelis, the Argentinians and the South Africans who supply the government forces as to the Nicaraguans and the Cubans who may be supplying the guerrillas.

Why not take Guatemala to the United Nations and have a vote on a mandatory arms embargo?

Not only might such action contribute to controlling the level of violence, it would serve warning to the government that if the situation deteriorates, no outsider is going to come to its military rescue; and the embargo would remove the temptation of the guerrillas to draw on the resources of Marxist sympathizers.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

### —Letters—

#### A Somali View

Regarding the report on an Ethiopian offensive against Eritrean freedom fighters (IHT, Jan. 27): The painful history of colonialism testifies to the futility of using repression as an instrument to arrest popular resistance. Col. Mengistu should learn from the lessons of history. It is high time he realized that military force provides no answer to the Eritrean or Ogaden problem.

The solution lies not in the perpetration of bloodshed and destruction, but in a process of peaceful dialogue and negotiation leading to a just and durable settlement of the conflict.

ABDILLAH SAID OSMAN, Ambassador of Somalia, United Nations, Geneva.

#### Rickover's Years

There is no question that Admiral Rickover leaves a remarkable legacy (IHT, Jan. 30-31), but the comment on operating for years without a serious accident deserves expansion. While it is true that there have been no serious reactor incidents, two nuclear-powered and presumably nuclear-armed submarines have sunk.

C.C. DAVIS.

London.

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# Spectacle of New York's Sidewalks Reveals True Flavor of the City

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A city unveils itself in its streets. The true flavor of Paris is its boulevards; of Hong Kong, its alleyways; of Los Angeles, its freeways.

In Manhattan, the true flavor of the city is its sidewalks. Streaming, jostling, full of lively disorder, they throw together beggars and sneak thieves, black market peddlers and off-duty clerks, some of the world's poorest and some of the world's richest.

Here are specialists in every kind of petty crime, from the snatching of gold chains from women's necks to luring the unwary into betting on rigged card tricks.

Here is a strange army of homeless men and women, an estimated 36,000 derelicts and psychiatric patients who live in cardboard boxes of warehouse doorways, as much a part of the urban landscape as milkboxes or bus stops.

Here is a permanent floating bazaar with hawkers offering everything from synthetic sweaters ("\$10, check it out!") to meat of uncertain origin ("Cheapest steaks in the world!"), to marijuana of equally uncertain quality ("Loose joints, \$1!").

## Shining Limousines

Yet here, too, are fleets of shining limousines, and discreet shops offering women's dresses at \$800 and up — and the best indication of confident wealth: A minor boom in construction. Dozens of new office and apartment buildings rising pell-mell above the potholes.

Behind graffiti-streaked walls, there is astounding private money, displayed elegantly in apartments that rent for up to \$7,500 a month — \$90,000 a year.

To a foreigner — to anyone from outside New York — the juxtaposition can be jarring. They seem to ring of Rome in its decline, or the London of Charles Dickens; of modern Hong Kong, or Rio de Janeiro, or Beirut before the civil war. In fact, of all these places.

One does sometimes feel as if one's in the Third World here," said Robert Nicholson, a British executive who uses Manhattan as a base for business trips through Latin America. "On some streets, you'll see kids without shoes asking for money with their hands out. And then you'll see a young lady in diamonds being picked up by a limousine — all in the same vista."

It is a host of little things that make the world's richest city seem momentarily like Cairo or Calcutta: Things such as the bus driver's disregard of red lights, the shoekeeper's practice of flogging sales tax when a customer pays cash, and the eagerness of the young men at Pennsylvania Station who offer to carry a tourist's suitcase for a quarter — and then run away with the bag.

At some intersections, a motorist who stops for a red light finds his car quickly surrounded

by young men with dirty rags. "Wash your windshield," they command. Some make the suggestion with one hand tugging menacingly at a wiper blade. Almost every driver hands over 50 cents, whether his windshield is dirty or not; the men are said to have robbed motorists who put up a fight.

On 59th Street, in front of the chic Bloomingdale's department store, a panhandler no more than 14 years old utters another approach: He walks up to a woman, puts his hand on her shopping bag and mutters, "Give me money or I rip your bag." Standing in front of a window

*To a foreigner — to anyone from outside New York — the juxtapositions can be jarring. 'One does sometimes feel as if one's in the Third World here. On some streets, you'll see kids without shoes asking for money with their hands out. And then you'll see a young lady in diamonds being picked up by a limousine — all in the same vista.'*

display of French delicacies (a take-out order of coquilles St. Jacques for \$24 a pound), the woman hands over a quarter. "What's a quarter?" she explains at the bus stop nearby.

The remains of a dozen newspapers flutter by. The city of New York, still elbowing its way out of the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970s, cannot discard with its own garbage. Mayor Edward I. Koch has proudly pointed out that the streets are getting cleaner, and they are: The Sanitation Department says 23 percent of Manhattan's blocks are acceptably clean, up from less than 18 percent a few years ago. (The record in the city's other boroughs is better: Citywide, 68 percent of all streets are acceptable.)

Other public functions are deteriorating. The city's bridges are beginning to fall apart; last summer, a heavy cable on the historic Brooklyn Bridge snapped, plunged to the

walkway and killed a 32-year-old Japanese photographer.

The giant tunnels that bring fresh water from distant reservoirs are leaking millions of gallons, but they cannot be taken out of service long enough for repairs. Sewer tunnels, some of them made of brick and more than 110 years old, are crumbling.

Sections of the two highways that carry traffic around the island have simply collapsed. Several studies have suggested that the city needs to double its spending on repairs simply to keep up with natural decay.

The 709-mile (1,134-kilometer) subway system, long dogged by the problem of crime, now also faces a crisis of disrepair. A city audit last year reported that subway cars are breaking down twice as often as in 1975. When the Transit Authority's directors were taken on a tour of subway installations last year, one of them — an executive of Consolidated Edison, the public utility — said that he had seen electrical equipment that old only once before, in a museum.

Yet amid the public penury is ample private wealth. A dozen new office buildings are being built in already crowded midtown and command record rents of up to \$60 per square foot (0.09 square meters) per year.

A new building offering one-bedroom apartments for \$1,920 a month, two bedrooms for \$2,600 and three bedrooms for \$4,400 proudly advertised itself as featuring the "most expensive apartments in the world" — but dropped the claim after other candidates turned up, including the four-bedroom place that went on the market for \$7,500 a month.

Less exalted quarters can be had, of course: a modest one-bedroom apartment on the "transitional" West Side rents for no more than \$900 a month. There is no shortage of would-be renters: The vacancy rate of Manhattan apartments regularly dips below 1 percent.

Lesser amenities command equally lofty prices — but New Yorkers seem to have the money to pay. Garage space in Manhattan apartment buildings now costs tenants as much as \$165 a month on top of their rent — and can be hard to find.

Broadway theaters are enjoying a banner season, even at \$30 a ticket. And it is often difficult to get a reservation at the Four Seasons, a restaurant where dinner can easily cost a couple \$140.

Much of the new money is foreign, brought into Manhattan by wealthy exiles from the Middle East, Latin America and France, real estate agents say. New York, for all its problems, is still a refuge of stability for many foreigners who have poured "right money" into buying luxury apartments and driven prices upward.

One result, city officials say, is a shrinking pool of middle-class housing. Unless conditions change, former Chase Manhattan Bank



The rich mingle with beggars, peddlers and master purse-snatchers on the bustling, lively sidewalks of New York City.

chairman David Rockefeller has warned, "only the very rich and the very poor will be able to live here."

For the most part, the rich and the poor do not actually live next to each other. There is a visible frontier across the island on the East Side at 96th Street. Below 96th Street are the wealthy; above 96th the poor, the black and the Spanish-speaking.

The transition can be abrupt: At Park Avenue, the south side of 96th Street has a handsome apartment building with a smartly uniformed doorman; the north side has a grimy Puerto Rican grocery shop. "It may look as if they're close together," urban historian Richard Wade said, "but you might as well have 10 miles in between."

Rich and poor do mingle in midtown, but it is not always a happy meeting. Street crime has spread from the sidewalks to the hallways of office buildings: A few weeks ago, the chairman of the Lincoln Center for the Performing

Arts was robbed by four men in the elevator as he left his office for lunch.

The gold-chain snatchers of summer turn to purse snatching in the winter — women's heavy coats make it difficult to grab their jewelry — but working in two-man teams, they have refined it to a minor art.

"You shank a lady's bag, you got to be on the corner," a youth of about 16 was heard instructing three younger boys on an East Side street at Christmas. "Don't be in the middle of the block, be on the corner. You have your boy ready to go. You watch that lady's looking the other way. You shank the bag, you throw it to your boy and go two different ways." Police say the method usually works.

A recent poll in The New York Times found that about 60 percent of New Yorkers, or someone close to them, have been robbed within the last two years. Nearly half the people questioned in the poll said that they would like to move out of the city; most of those

cited crime as the main reason. A Los Angeles Times poll taken in New York in 1979 showed much the same results.

But there is a mystery in that, because roughly half those who say they want to move still maintain that they are proud to call themselves New Yorkers. The problems of survival in what Mr. Nicholson called the "biggest urban jungle there is" also produce a gritty esprit de corps. And the city still boasts the finest theater, art, music, food and conversation in the United States.

"New York is a miracle," Mr. Koch said in his inaugural address on New Year's Day, reciting the city's unofficial creed. "This is the greatest city in the world, a city of winners, and we are not stepping aside for anybody."

"The crime is terrible. The schools are terrible. The economy is terrible," complained Joshua Smith, a taxi driver. "But you got to admit it — this is the greatest city in the world."

# Poland Puts 'Nomenklatura' on Trial But System of Privilege May Die Hard

By Leopold Unger

International Herald Tribune

**BRUSSELS** — Bernadette, Pondegosa, Hilton, Dallas, Rio Bravo... American television strikes again. The Poles, if they lack meat under the present regime, have never lacked wit. These other-worldly names were attached to the new townships made up of luxurious villas for the favorites of the regime at the taxpayers' cost, while an ordinary citizen would consider himself lucky if he got his name on a 10-year waiting list for a dingy apartment.

Several of these villas are empty now. One of them, recently shown on Polish television, has just been abandoned by its owner, Zdzislaw Ruzarski, the former Polish ambassador to Tokyo, who has requested asylum in the United States.

A number of other similar villas have not yet been shown on TV. These include mansions in the suburbs of Warsaw, which also have been abandoned by their tenants, but for another reason: The former occupants are in jail.

Five of these former occupants are now on trial in Warsaw. The defendants, all former high-ranking members of the Polish radio-TV network are: Maciej Szczepanski, a former chief executive officer; Eugeniusz Patyk, a first vice president; Jerzy Hanbowski, a director; Zbigniew Liszyk, secretary-general; and Jadowig Falach, who headed the network's social affairs.

## Pillar of the System

They are charged with responsibility for huge material losses. The trial, however, is an illustration of the decline of a system, and of a pillar of that system, the *Nomenklatura*, the elite corps of party officials who are entitled to special privileges.

The case began in October, 1972, when Mr. Szczepanski, then aged 44, a journalist in Katowice, was transferred to Warsaw to work with his former boss, Edward Giersek, who was ousted from power in September, 1970.

At the time, Mr. Giersek was the leader of the Communist Party, a post he was named to after the workers' rebellion of 1970, and he needed the help of loyal men to achieve his program, the one he had drawn up to realize his slogan: "Let us build a new Poland."

Ten years later, a "new Poland" had been built, but only to the advantage of a single class. Mr. Szczepanski, the head of the radio-TV network, was one of the main builders of this new Poland, and one of those who gained most by it.

This is the tale pieced together by the prosecution, which accuses the five men of embezzlement, waste, and irresponsible and dishonest management of up to 1 billion zlotys.

That money was used for the building of private residences with public funds, principally what Poles call *Eksplozjowa* (Swindler City), as well as for bribing Western contractors and business partners.

## Private Bank Accounts

The accusers say that Mr. Szczepanski and the other defendants, for example, signed a number of contracts with Western filmmakers in Poland so that the officials could open bank accounts in Switzerland, London or Liechtenstein. Millions of dollars owed by Western television networks for services rendered by Polish TV in co-producing certain shows, particularly the coverage of the pope's trip to Poland in June, 1979, were deposited in these secret bank accounts, according to the charges.

In Warsaw, the funds were controlled by Mr. Szczepanski and Mr. Patyk, while Wojciech Komniski, a former Polish radio correspondent, was responsible for the account in London.

These are the official charges. But there are other accusations, put together by a group that

was well placed to know what was going on, the Communist Party section of the radio-TV network. These unofficial charges are contained in a 15-point document that gives an idea of the extent of corruption of the organization's former leaders.

Among other symbols of wealth shared by the defendants, according to the document, were: two private aircraft, a yacht, reportedly intercepted in the Baltic during an attempt to escape to the West, a private theater and a "health room" in the basement of the TV building, with a Finnish sauna and "highly qualified" female personnel, a projection room and 900 video cassettes, mostly of pornographic movies, as well as mansions in the most beautiful areas of Poland, bought or rebuilt with the TV budget and passed off as "open-air studios."

The public prosecutor's office interviewed more than 1,000 persons, called more than 300 witnesses already in jail and gathered more than 1,300 documents and as many exhibits to prepare for the trial.

For eight years, and perhaps longer, Mr. Szczepanski and the others, the prosecution charged, committed their frauds in full public view. Hundreds of workers and employees attached to the radio-TV network built dachas and furnished apartments for the heads of the nation's telecommunication system.

Thousands of employees knew about the frauds, and that raises the question of how they could go on for so long.

First of all, Mr. Szczepanski reigned by fear. As soon as he took over the television network, he launched a purge of employees at all levels. And after more than 1,000 journalists, technicians, administrators, employees and three secretaries of the organization's Communist Party section were transferred, no one dared say anything critical about the president.

He gained power quickly and was twice elected unanimously to the party's Central Committee. When Mr. Giersek went to the television studios to urge the nation's workers to greater discipline and more production, he always spent a few minutes with the president, thus adding to Mr. Szczepanski's prestige.

Also, Mr. Szczepanski was a generous man to the people who had shown loyalty. They became his accomplices.

Those who knew of the corruption also knew that Mr. Szczepanski and his friends were untouchable; the only alternative was to see nothing of what was going on or to resign. Several hundred employees of the radio-TV network were paid the salaries of imaginary functions that had been dreamed up by Mr. Szczepanski.

They also got presents, such as cash bonuses, color television sets, government decorations (particularly the Order of Labor) while the most faithful among them received apartments or priority certificates for buying automobiles.

All this would not have been possible without confederates at the highest level of government. The prosecution charges include the names of about 400 persons who reaped benefits from the Szczepanski enterprises. These names include those of the principal leaders of the government.

Mr. Giersek, for example, received as a present for his 65th birthday a gold plaque signed by Mr. Szczepanski and his wife but bought with funds from the radio-TV budget.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz, the supreme defender of ideological orthodoxy, allegedly received from Mr. Szczepanski, over a period of two years, certificates for 13 automobiles that could be sold immediately on the black market for at least four times the official price.

The Szczepanski affair is only one of many concerning the *Nomenklatura*. Mr. Giersek, when he was party leader, had a 23-million-zloty villa built using the municipal funds of

the city of Katowice. And that was only for his private use.

Former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz allegedly acquired a country home that had been built to serve as a rest home for the handicapped. He is the former head of government who is now being asked what he did with the sums paid by West Germany as compensation for the victims of Auschwitz.

Local leaders followed the example set on high and private houses sprouted in the suburbs of all major cities, houses built at the taxpayers' expense. In Zamosc, near Lublin, in eastern Poland, the inquiry into official corruption was taken out of the hands of the local judiciary, after it was revealed that all of the area's magistrates had gained from the questionable practices they were to investigate.

Just a few yards from the courtroom where Mr. Szczepanski and his cohorts are being tried, another trial is taking place, that of workers accused of having gone on strike after the Dec. 13 declaration of the state of war. The workers are taken into the courtroom in handcuffs. The members of the Szczepanski group walk in with policemen, but without being manacled.

This difference is more than symbolic. Mr. Szczepanski was a member of the Communist Party, which has total political power, while the workers tried to put an end to that monopoly.

The national prosecutor and his four assistants and the majority of the theoretically representative parliament of the nation also are members of the party.

This explains the immunity long enjoyed by the Szczepanski group as well as one of the main reasons for the military takeover, in which Communists in uniform came to the rescue of civilian Communists.

Under the system, members of the government are picked for their loyalty to the rulers rather than for personal ability. And members of the *Nomenklatura* are virtually immune to prosecution.

In the Szczepanski case, inspectors of the State Control Commission several times audited the accounts of the radio-TV network, and each time, the premier rejected the results of the audit.

## List Covers 8 Years

The first list of those accused of fraud, established by the commission and published before the military takeover in an attempt to placate a very angry population, covered only eight years and only abuses in construction, but included the names of a former leader of the Communist Party, two secretaries of the Central Committee, 23 regional secretaries, seven deputy premiers, 18 ministers, 56 deputy ministers and many other highly placed Communists.

But the list is far from complete. According to reliable and conservative estimates, the *Nomenklatura's* frauds and abuses cost the nation more than 45 billion zlotys — the equivalent of the 1981 Polish foreign trade deficit.

However, the losses due to poor or fraudulent management of the economy are much greater, since the system tended to give greater responsibility not only to the corrupt, but also to the incapable.

The 1980 worker rebellion broke through the wall of silence protecting the Polish *Nomenklatura*, yet the only control and audit of accounts completed up to now is that of the radio-TV network, and that was done at the urging of Solidarity. Yet, by demanding strict controls on the power of the *Nomenklatura*, Solidarity also set off a move that led to the martial-law regime.

The Szczepanski trial, then, is supposed to reach beyond the immediate case and offer a scapegoat to a cheated population.



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## International Models: The Top 50

By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

ROME — They are all tall, blonde and beautiful, with big eyes, wide but slender shoulders and very good legs. At \$200 an hour, they make about \$250,000 a year or more. They start working when they are 17 or 18 and their careers rarely exceed 10 to 12 years. They are named Karen, Aida, Kristian, Nancy or Judy, but the general public does not know their names, only their faces.

They are known collectively as "The Fords," for they are managed by Gerald (Jerry) Ford and his wife, Eileen, directors of Ford Models Inc., which, with \$13 million a year in billing, is reputedly the largest model agency in the world.

### On the Move

According to Jerry Ford, there are only about 50 top models in the world and they're constantly on the move. They have to be booked six months in advance by magazines and cosmetics companies.

"There is no shortage of girls who want to be models. We interview about 8,000 a year who walk into our agency, and we're constantly touring the world, looking for more. But for the many who try, there are few who become great," said Eileen.

In recent years, the modeling business has become global, with tremendous demand "from Ja-

pan, from Europe and from the United States — all for the same models," said Jerry. "All of these places had models before, but they had their own models. Now, the same models move from place to place and there is still a very small band, maybe 50 models, who are avidly sought by all of these sources."

"The whole business of design is worldwide now and Calvin Klein sells as much in Japan as he does in New York. Yves Saint Laurent sells as much in California as he does in Paris. So there is a oneness about the whole marketing in the fashion field. And the girls become not only professionals but personal fads."

Jerry added, "They're almost all incorporated. Each girl is a company to herself, which means that she pays herself a salary and that she runs herself as a business."

One happy result of this high degree of professionalism is that there are fewer temperamental models in the business than there were a few years ago, the Fords said. "They go there, they work, then they go home. They don't stand around and give everybody a hard time necessarily. They are polite. They say please and thank you and (they) don't call China on your phone bill," said Eileen.

The percentage of prima donnas is low this year, Jerry said. "It was very high, four years ago, maybe as high as 50 percent. Now I'd say it's lowered to 10 percent," Eileen added. "Maybe lower, because the competition is fiercer and because the whole business is now too professional to put up with it."

One factor that tends to limit the number of top models is an increasing trend for designers to use up one model, the advantage being that they get an exclusive image. "Like right now, we're negotiating with Valentino, who wants to sign up Eva Viorhis so



Vogue cover girl Viorhis.



Hack (at left), Hutton.

It has to be that particular girl to be good."

Video has had a great impact, too, Jerry said. "A few years ago all the designers could use in-house models, but with the coming of videotape they want photogenic girls on the runway, because they're sending those videotapes to department stores in Japan and the United States. Any department store you run into in the United States these days has 20 or 30 video machines showing the original fashion show, the original press show."

One factor that tends to limit the number of top models is an increasing trend for designers to use up one model, the advantage being that they get an exclusive image. "Like right now, we're negotiating with Valentino, who wants to sign up Eva Viorhis so

that she won't be associated with any other designer," Eileen said. "I believe they learned from the cosmetics companies, who have Lauren Hutton and Karen Graham under contract. Those girls give products identity. I have been with Shirley Hack (who does the Charlie perfume ads for Revlon). People walk up to her and say, 'Hello Charlie,' but they don't know her real name."

Eileen said the best models today are Americans because "Americans have been brought up with that Puritan work ethic. Therefore they approach their modeling career as a business. They're better professionals."

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary									
Feb. 10, 1982									
Dow Jones Averages									
30 Ind.	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
IND	2,314.14	2,308.14	2,314.14	2,314.14	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market Indices									
NYSE									
Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Adv.	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
Decl.	0	0	0	0	-0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Net	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	150.00	149.00	150.00	150.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00	45.00	45.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
GE	30.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
NYSE Index									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
NYSE	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
Standard & Poor's Index									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
S&P	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
AMEX Stock Index									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
Old-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Old-Lot	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Bond	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	+0.00	0.00	1,100,000	1,100.00	1,100.00

## 'Skirmishes' Is a Bleak, Funny Family Album

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — In a week when the London theater at last awoke from its unusually prolonged post-Christmas slumber, we have seen no less than five female performances of immense and unusual strength, three of them in a play at Hampstead that also marks the arrival of a female dramatist of considerable promise.

Catherine Hayes' "Skirmishes," first seen last year in the studio theater of the Liverpool Playhouse, is the account of a dying mother (Anna Wing) and her two bedside-bickering daughters (Frances De La Tour and Gwen Taylor) in what is arguably the ugliest sister act since Cinderella. Played over a brisk 80 minutes without intermission, this is a bleak, funny, yet often vitriolically funny family album in which death eventually becomes the greed, envy, insecurity and jealousy it unleashes.

What is most impressive about Hayes as a writer is that her play manages, like a grainy old family

snapshot, to tell more about the shadows than about the light. At first it seems almost too simple. Jean (De La Tour), at the risk of making a shaky marriage still shakier, has stayed home nursing an incontinent, deaf, bed-sore old mother while Rita (Taylor) has escaped several years earlier, only now to return bossily confident for the last rites.

But it very soon transpires that there is not a lot to choose between them: Jean stayed at least partly to get her hands on the inheritance; Rita departed because she was forced out by a mother who disapproved of her marriage to a divorced man. And Mother is, in the few lucid moments when she does get to speak, no better. Having driven Rita out and watched while Jean desperately fought both her illness and her loneliness ("At least when Father died the Timber Trades Federation kept phoning"), she now turns on Jean and demands that Rita be her sole heir.

In a prolonged sketch about the messy process of dying, Hayes would seem to be telling us that it

does not lend its participants any kind of nobility; people who have been horrible in life will go on being horrible as they croak their last, and those gathered around the bedside will not improve either. At a time when physical and/or mental affliction lies at the heart of most Broadway and a good many London stage hits, here, I would guess, is another winner.

Edward Bond's "Summer" (on the National's Cottesloe stage) is also about a dying woman, though in this case her actual death is of minor dramatic importance; what matters is her life and the dubious conclusion Bond draws from it. We are in an unnamed European country, almost certainly Yugoslavia, at the height of the tourist season; a wealthy London fashion dealer (Anna Massey) has returned to her native soil in this as in almost every other postwar summer to spend a vacation reliving some uneasy wartime memories.

Her family was the undisputed royalty of the village when the Germans invaded in 1940; because

of their power, she was able to get a faithful maid-servant (Yvonne Bryceland, in the fifth of this week's stellar turns) away from a firing squad. But when the Partisans ousted the Germans, the maid gave evidence that allowed them to put the rich lady's father in a work camp, where he died. They also took over the family home for conversion to holiday flats, and there the two women have met annually — only now it is the maid who is sentenced, to a death of cancer.

Bond clearly wants us to see here a play for the European post-war conscience, though his message (that in the end justice matters vastly more than kindness) seems highly debatable. In directing his play as essentially a conversation piece for two women — though there are a couple of minor young lovers and a wonderfully obtuse German tourist (David Ryall) to fill out the frame — he has drawn from Massey and Bryceland two of the best performances of even their remarkable careers.

Alan Ayckbourn's "Season's Greetings," about which I raved 15 months ago when it made a fleeting appearance at the Round House from Scarborough, has returned in a much cut and tightened form, also directed by its author and now to be seen at Greenwich. Instead of the anonymous Scarborough team we have a collection of star players (Peter Vaughan as a mad gunman, Bernard Hepton as a pathetic puppeteer, Nigel Havers as a bemused novelist and Barbara Ferris as a lusty housewife) who on the first night were having a little trouble getting their act together.

By now they will doubtless have formed themselves into a suitable unity, however, and the play comes close to being Ayckbourn's best: It is the usual family reunion gone wrong, but this time at such a perfect midpoint between farce and tragedy that even a failed doctor who seems to have wandered in from Uncle Vanya manages to make himself at home.

In a strong cast, Bridget Turner, an Ayckbourn veteran now playing the drunken sister with saintly phobia (a fear of Father Christmas getting into her bed), and Marcia Warren as the lovelorn sister managing to turn Christmas into a standstill, are standouts. If you have never seen an Ayckbourn play, this one both defines and distinguishes the form; if you have, it's still unmissable.

## Works Stolen in Lodz Found in W. Germany

MUNICH — Eleven of 13 paintings stolen last year from a museum in Lodz, Poland, have been recovered in West Germany, Bavarian police said Wednesday. Two persons, a 30-year-old Cologne man and his 49-year-old wife, were detained under suspicion of having received stolen goods.

The paintings and a bronze sculpture, valued at more than 2 million marks (about \$870,000), were stolen last July 12.

## 'Lohengrin': A Swanless Parade

By David Stevens  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — With the cancellation of Rameau's "Platée" in December, the distinction of the season's first new production in the Opéra's reopened main house has

fallen to Wagner's "Lohengrin," returning here, after more than two decades, in more than honorable musical condition but in a decidedly unmemorable staging.

Christoph von Dohnanyi, director of the Hamburg State Opera,

was in charge of musical matters. He is a cool hand at the controls, unwavering in his decisions, and he led a solidly shaped, idiomatic performance that drew rich and nuanced playing from the Opéra's orchestra.

The cast, on a level that might be found in one of the better German opera houses or at Bayreuth, was headed by Peter Hofmann in the title role. He has the blond, athletic good looks of a Lohengrin, his tenor is of the right lyric weight, although not rich in total variety. But as an actor, Hofmann tends to show more facial expression during curtain calls than on the stage, and since Lohengrin is a static part anyway, the result was not very exciting.

Anna Tomowa-Sintow was the Elsa, in good if not radiant voice; Siegmund Nimsgern was at least as good as his best form as Telramund, powerful but unfocused in both voice and action, while Robert Lloyd's splendid high bass and youthfully regal demeanor suited King Henry very well. At Monday's performance, Brenda Roberts stepped in at the last moment as Ortrud, replacing Eva Randova, acquiring herself well in the circumstances. The chorus, almost a principal character in this work, was in vigorous, full-voiced form.

Jacques Lassalle, another stage director from the world of spoken theater, and his designer, Yannis Kokkos, got off to a promising start with sand-dune scenery and northern lighting evocative of early morning on the banks of the Scheldt. But routine and incongruity set in, and the second act consisted mainly of interminable parading (not entirely Wagner's fault) in, on and around what looked like a concrete bunker, while the bridal chamber of Act 3 might have been the terrace of some high tech apartment; no bed and, eventually, no swan either.

## Kitchen of London's Ritz Takes on English Accent

By Stephen Powell  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — London's elegant Ritz Hotel, a traditional bastion of French cuisine, has appointed an Englishman, Michael Quinn, as its head chef. Quinn has a simple ambition: "I want to be the greatest chef that Great Britain has ever produced, and I want to take this kitchen to glory."

Fussing around in the hotel's sumptuous restaurant, with its marble pillars and decorated ceiling, he talked about food with a passion not often found in the British.

"Food has been regarded as a fuel, whereas it should be a pleasurable experience," he said.

Along with the English chef comes a new English-language menu: The Ritz has finally abandoned the time-honored smothering of printing its menu in French.

Inspiration for the individual dishes still comes partly from France, but Quinn predicted a great future for English food. "I think there will be a rebirth of traditional English dishes," he said. "This will happen in a big way. Chefs will be finding out what their grandmothers were cooking. The hot pots, the pies, the steamed puddings — they'll come back. In a few years I think you'll even find British dishes will appear on the menus of Continental chefs in Britain."

Quinn, a 35-year-old Yorkshireman, gleefully looks forward to the day when he can serve Yorkshire pudding at the Ritz. He intends to make it a first course, served with onion gravy.

Britain's best-known food writer, Egon Ronay, waxes enthusiastic about the rise of British chefs. He said many French restaurateurs rate the young generation of British chefs as keener than their French counterparts.

"Here cooking is a relatively fresh, exciting field," Ronay said. "In France it's such a well-established thing."

Although at one time Quinn on the rise of the British chef, Ronay is traditional British cooking? We only have a few museum pieces such as Lancashire hot pot," he said. "I don't think that good food has any nationality. Food has to taste good and beyond that it does not matter whether it's British or whatever — so long as there's no mumbo-jumbo."

## Tea Export Group Backs Regulation

NEW DELHI — Representatives of major tea-exporting countries reached broad understanding here on the need for a pact to regulate world tea prices, a United Nations official said Wednesday.

L. Hulgule, chief of the commodities division of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, told a news conference the exporters favor joint action to regulate tea supplies through export quotas and buffer stocks.

He said the 18 exporters attending a five-day conference to discuss a draft pact are trying to get consensus on a formula for distributing global quotas.

A draft agreement to stabilize world tea prices has already been approved by the three largest producers and exporters, India, Sri Lanka and Kenya.

Some participants at the conference have sought time to reflect on the proposed pact, for allotment of quotas, Mr. Hulgule said.

He said that despite the diverse interests of tea-producing countries, he is confident that the draft proposals will be further discussed at a meeting of producers and consuming countries in Geneva in May.

Mr. Hulgule said the meeting had a preliminary discussion on measures to halt marketing of poor-quality tea.

## Egypt Is Moving To Revive Markets

CAIRO — At least 150 additional companies will soon be listed on the Cairo and Alexandria stock exchanges in an effort to revive the markets, Mahmoud Fahmi, chairman of Egypt's Capital Market Authority said Wednesday.

The exchanges have been moribund since the socialist policies instituted of the late President Nasser in the 1960s.

New legislation on joint stock and limited liability companies comes into force in April, and a law reducing taxation on dividends was promulgated last September.

Legislation last July allowed foreign stocks to be listed and traded in foreign currency. Mr. Fahmi said, and foreign brokers can now do business in partnership with Egyptians.

The July legislation imposes penalties on companies that fail to become listed within one year of a public offering, Mr. Fahmi added.

In 1961 there were 12 Egyptian government bonds, 24 banks and 236 companies listed on the Cairo Stock Exchange. In June 1981 there were only eight government bonds, 28 mixed government-private companies, 25 commercial firms and eight joint stock investment companies listed.

Mr. Fahmi said another 11 joint stock companies were approved by the exchange last month. At least 150 other companies should be listed under existing regulations for raising capital, he said.



## U.S. Says It Can Block Pipeline Know-How

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States believes it can enforce its export control laws overseas to block the use of U.S. technology in constructing a proposed pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, Deputy Commerce Secretary Lionel H. Olmer has told Congress.

Mr. Olmer, along with Ernest B. Johnston Jr., deputy assistant secretary of state, and Stephen D. Bryen, deputy assistant secretary of defense, on Tuesday told a House subcommittee on science and technology that the administration was increasing pressure on its European allies to withhold their support for the pipeline, which would bring them natural gas later in the decade.

The administration witnesses reiterated U.S. objections to the pipeline — mainly that it would create a dangerous dependence by Western Europe on the Soviet Union for energy and would add significantly to the Russians' hard-currency earnings.

In response to questions, the witnesses touched on the sensitive question of extraterritorial reach of U.S. laws.

### Different Views

Following the declaration of martial law in Poland, President Reagan announced on Dec. 29 an embargo of all U.S. exports of oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union. The United States has asked Western European nations and Japan to take parallel measures and has asked them not to undercut the U.S. actions.

But Mr. Johnston of the State Department conceded that "we have large differences of view with the Europeans" over the pipeline. The Europeans reject the notion that a dangerous dependence would be created, and so far they have taken no parallel actions against the Soviet Union.

Komatsu of Japan, according to testimony Tuesday, has sold pipelayers to the Russians. That equipment was to have been supplied by Caterpillar Tractor, which

is now unable to do so because of the embargo.

The United States has also blocked the shipment of compressor parts from General Electric, which were to have been used in pumping the gas through the pipeline. Twenty-two compressors using GE turbine parts had already been built in Europe.

The United States has told France, Britain, West Germany and Italy that shipping these compressors to the Soviet Union would violate U.S. export control laws, since U.S. parts were used in them.

### U.S. Technology

Nevertheless, Alstom-Atlantic of France, one of the compressor makers, has built turbines using technology that it had acquired from GE much earlier. Mr. Olmer said the administration would decide, probably this week, whether to ask France to block shipment of the Alstom-made devices.

A Common Market official visiting Washington said that the overseas reach of U.S. laws had been a bone of contention in Atlantic relations for years. He said that, if the United States insisted on control over the GE patents acquired by Alstom-Atlantic, it could lead to a further serious deterioration of economic relations.

Mr. Bryen said the United States alone could not block construction of the pipeline, but he added that U.S. actions could delay construction and add to its cost. Moscow's recent gold sales and borrowing of money have shown that it is undergoing financial strain.

### W. German Banker Sees Delays

COLOGNE (Reuters) — The gas pipeline to Western Europe will go through but with delays, Wilhelm Christians, Deutsche Bank joint managing board chairman, said Wednesday.

His bank heads a consortium of Western German banks providing credit for the pipeline project.

## U.S. Profits May Continue To Fall in First Quarter

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — U.S. corporate profits dropped in the fourth quarter as the recession deepened, and they seem sure to slip even lower in the current three months.

A survey of 435 major corporations shows a 6-percent decrease in after-tax earnings from the year-earlier quarter. That compares with a 14-percent year-to-year increase in the third quarter.

"High interest rates, a sluggish economy and a strong dollar" have combined to cut corporate profits, according to Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources.

Albert H. Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, notes that "the export sector has been hit the hardest. Companies relying heavily on exports have been hurt even more than they usually would be by a recession."

High U.S. interest rates have helped keep the dollar strong, raising the prices of U.S. goods abroad and cutting into sales. Economic slowdowns in other countries have also limited demand.

Mr. Eckstein looks for exports to rise as some foreign economies recover, but he expects a strong dollar to continue to restrain U.S. sales. "American manufacturing," he says, "will still be operating at a great cost handicap."

A little arithmetic indicates that it would have been very hard for U.S. business profits to do well in the fourth quarter. Lacy Hunt, chief economist at Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank, notes that unit labor costs rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.9 percent in the quarter, while producer prices rose at a 4.4 percent annual rate.

"Labor costs simply were rising a lot faster than the prices of products," Mr. Hunt says.

Moreover, industrial production fell at an annual rate of 16.5 percent in the final quarter of 1981, while the use of manufacturing capacity dropped at a 20.7 percent annual rate. "In addition," Mr. Hunt says, "financing costs often continued to rise and companies continued to lean heavily on expensive short-term financing."

Mr. Hunt looks for a somewhat sharper year-to-year drop in profits in the current quarter, partly because the 1981 quarter was exceptionally strong.

### Tax Benefit Swaps

But analysts generally expect profits to begin increasing later in the year, although few expect an early return to the earnings peak reached in the first quarter of 1980. Over the past two years, after-tax profits have moved irregularly at lower levels.

Some corporations, however, have benefited significantly from a provision of the federal tax law enabling companies owning little or no federal tax to sell unusable tax benefits. And corporate cash positions also continue to benefit from tax-law changes that allow companies to recover the cost of capital equipment faster.

The effect of tax-benefit swaps was often substantial. Potlatch, which reported profits rose 115 percent to \$30.6 million, would have posted a 20-percent drop had it not been for a \$19.1-million gain on a tax-benefit sale. Asarco said that without its \$34-million gain on a tax-benefit sale, it would have

had a loss instead of the \$15.3-million profit it reported.

Among the various industries, some were helped by special circumstances in the fourth quarter. Profits of many banks were aided by declining interest rates, and coal-mining bolstered many railroads. But most companies linked to the recession-battered auto and housing industries — steel, nonferrous mining, tires and rubber, forest products and building materials — fared poorly.

In the auto sector, General Motors' fourth-quarter profit increased to \$97 million from \$62 million in 1980 due to \$233 million of gains from a tax credit and income from its finance subsidiary. On operations alone, GM had a loss.

Late this month, Ford is expected to report a fourth-quarter loss exceeding \$300 million, compared with a \$316-million deficit a year earlier. And analysts predict Chrysler's loss will reach at least \$150 million, against a \$235-million deficit in the 1980 period.

The results in the current quarter may get even worse. Analysts predict that GM may break even, Ford may post a \$300-million loss and Chrysler's loss may deepen another \$100 million.

Steelmakers' fourth-quarter reports also reflected severely depressed demand. Faring best were companies making pipe and tube used in oil and gas exploration.

In the current quarter, steel executives expect demand to continue weak and losses to deepen. They note that even the tubular-goods market is beginning to soften. And they say that to a significant degree, their earnings will depend on the level of imports, which captured a 20-percent-plus share of the market in the fourth quarter. Most executives expect a gradual recovery in operations to begin in the second period.

Earnings at the big oil companies were mixed. Companies with greater emphasis on domestic oil and natural-gas production fared better because prices for domestic oil and gas were higher than a year earlier as a result of the lifting of federal controls on prices. Such companies as Atlantic Richfield, Union Oil of California, Getty, Shell Oil and Standard Oil of Indiana all registered profit gains.

This year, those companies will have trouble matching their profits on oil and gas production. Oil de-control has been completed, and oil prices are sagging. Gas prices, however, will continue to rise.

Oil companies with large foreign operations fared worse. Foreign refining was weak all year, especially because the strong dollar made oil more expensive for European refineries. Thus, oil companies operating in the weak European economies have had difficulty increasing prices. Gulf, Exxon and Mobil were among those that were hurt.

Declining interest rates helped lift profits at many big banks. Citicorp reported a 125-percent surge in quarterly profit and, even after excluding a securities-swap gain, it had a hefty 85-percent increase.

But many West Coast banks, burdened with much larger portfolios of low-yielding, long-term mortgages than Eastern institutions, posted lower earnings. Bank America Corp. reported a 47-percent drop.

## Projected U.S. Budget Deficits Look Like Wishful Thinking

By Leonard Silk  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite the efforts of President Reagan and his economic advisers to treat the projected deficits in the federal budget as relatively small and harmless, Wall Street finds them staggering. The financial markets are reeling from the administration's estimates of deficits of \$98.6 billion in the fiscal year 1982, \$91.5 billion in 1983, \$82.9 billion in 1984 and \$71.9 billion in 1985, for a four-year total of \$355 billion.

But those figures do not include off-budget outlays, which the administration estimates will total \$60.6 billion over the same four fiscal years. When they are added, the U.S. debt, which reached \$1 trillion in fiscal 1981, will climb to \$1.41 trillion by 1985.

Unfortunately, that forecast looks overly optimistic when one examines the budget more closely. For instance, the administration estimates that off-budget outlays, which ran to \$21 billion in 1981, will fall

to \$11 billion in 1985. It looks relatively hopeful to project off-budget outlays at \$20 billion a year in current dollars, which would still represent a sizable decline when adjusted for inflation. At that rate, off-budget outlays would total \$80 billion, not \$60 billion, in the next four years.

Take another wishful item: the sale of offshore oil leases. The budget projects rents and royalties from the continental shelf at \$18 billion a year in 1983, 1984 and 1985. But those receipts came to only \$10.1 billion in 1981 and are projected at \$7.8 billion in 1982.

Since oil prices have been easing under pressure of the world oil glut, and since oil companies are feeling squeezed, it appears dubious to assume a more than doubling of rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf in the next three years. If receipts from those oil and gas leases were assumed to stay at the 1981 level of \$10 billion in each of the next three years (more than \$2 billion above the 1982 level), the national debt would be \$24 billion higher by 1985 than is forecast.

Even if Congress gives the administration all the social budget cuts and revenue increases it is seeking, the projected deficits could be too low if its economic assumptions prove to be too optimistic. If real gross national product were to rise by

relation to GNP. Thus he notes that where the annual deficits in 1975, 1976 and 1977 were 3.6, 4.5 and 2.9 percent of GNP, respectively, he expects the deficits for 1983, 1984 and 1985 to be only 3.2, 2.7 and 2.2 percent of GNP. However, if the deficits are re-estimated on the assumption that real economic growth in the next three years averages only 2 to 3 percent per annum, the deficits could climb from nearly 4 percent of GNP in 1983 to 5.5 percent in 1984 and 6 percent in 1985.

To finance deficits of such size, the Treasury might have to absorb some 50 to 60 percent of private savings — roughly double recent levels. This would put intense pressure on interest rates, slowing economic growth and, in all probability, thrusting the economy back into recession. The administration is counting on huge increases in savings as a result of its tax programs to prevent government borrowing from swamping the credit markets. But if this hope is mistaken, the outcome in the financial markets and the economy will be dismal indeed.

How can this be avoided? Fundamentally, by preventing another collision between the big deficits that appear to lie ahead and the restrictive monetary policy aimed at preventing inflation. What is needed is a significant change in both fiscal and monetary policy.

The administration should take measures to head off huge deficits down the road, even if it involves postponing the third year of the tax cuts and tightening the military budget. A less deficit-ridden fiscal policy would clear the way for a somewhat easier monetary policy that would help bring down interest rates and avoid the danger of a severe liquidity crisis to U.S. business and to the world economy.

Such a new policy mix need not be inflationary. The economic system is not suffering from excess demand. Rather, the chief problems, both at home and abroad, are rising unemployment, slowing investment and dangers of protectionism in a worldwide economic slump.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

only about 3 percent in both 1983 and 1984, instead of 5.2 percent in 1983 and 4.9 percent in 1984 as forecast, the deficit would rise to \$130 billion to \$135 billion in each of those two years.

### Mourning Deficits

On the assumptions that the administration's forecasts are too optimistic and that it does not get the spending cuts and higher revenues it is seeking, the deficits would mount higher — probably to \$190 billion in 1983 and \$210 billion in 1984.

The president has sought to minimize the impact of the deficits he is projecting by comparing them to earlier deficits in

## Paribas Link To Swiss Unit Strengthened

By Michael J. Strauss  
AP-Dow Jones

GENEVA — Pargesa Holding, which became the majority shareholder in Paribas (Suisse) after wresting control away from Cie. Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas, has agreed to establish a working relationship and to slightly increase the former owner's minority stake in the Geneva bank.

Under the agreement, Pargesa and the French bank will create a shareholders' syndicate that would control 80 percent of the common stock of Paribas (Suisse) after the bank increases its capital by 50 percent next week. The two firms will each control 40 percent of the Geneva bank's total shares through the syndicate.

Pargesa Chairman Andre de Puyferrat said that when Paribas (Suisse) boosts its capital Feb. 19 to 270 million Swiss francs (about \$142 million) from 180 million francs, Cie. Financiere will be allowed to subscribe to more shares than its current stake would allow. This will cause Pargesa's proportional ownership in the bank to be reduced to 57 from 60 percent, while Cie. Financiere's stake will rise from 37 to 43 percent. The remaining 3 percent is in the hands of other shareholders.

Pargesa wrested control of Paribas (Suisse) last October in a successful bid to keep the Swiss branch of the Paribas empire from being nationalized by the French government.

According to Pargesa, the managing syndicate may be transformed into a Swiss holding company at a later date. If this happens, it said, Pargesa and Cie. Financiere "will be able to balance their holdings held outside of the syndicate."

Pargesa said Paribas (Suisse) "will continue to have full use of the Paribas network to enhance its expansion in Switzerland as well as internationally," and that the bank will retain its name even though it is no longer controlled by the French Paribas group.

Paribas (Suisse) has branches and representative offices elsewhere in Europe and North America and owns a subsidiary in the Bahamas.

Pargesa itself has begun to expand abroad. It is leading a group of four firms that will take control of about 33 percent of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert through a 50-percent capital increase by the Belgian financial holding company.

Eric Kissler, managing director of Paribas (Suisse) said, "I think we have succeeded in re-establishing good relations between... Cie. Financiere and Pargesa." A senior manager of Cie. Financiere who participated in the talks agreed, adding that "it's in everyone's interest to ensure that Paribas (Suisse) becomes as profitable as possible."

Mr. De Puyferrat said Paribas (Suisse) and Cie. Financiere would have continuous consultations and, in general, a common policy. But it was evident that Pargesa, with its majority interest, would have the upper hand if the French government's way of banking conflicted with that of the bank's Swiss managers.

German Bankruptcies Soar  
WIESBADEN, West Germany — West German bankruptcies rose 27.5 percent last year to 11,633, the highest since World War II, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

## Volcker Backs Upper-Range Target for M-1

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve believes the acceptable rate of growth in the U.S. basic money supply this year to be in the upper half of its 2 1/2-to-5 1/2 percent target range, Chairman Paul Volcker said Wednesday.

In testimony before the House Banking Committee, he said such a rate would not be a problem given the present level of the M-1 measure of the money supply and its relatively slow growth last year. He also said M-1 could acceptably remain somewhat above its "implied growth track" during the period immediately ahead.

But he stressed there should be no confusion about the Fed's basic message: "Consolidating and extending the heartening progress on inflation will require continuing restraint on monetary growth, and we intend to maintain the necessary degree of restraint."

His statements were in line with the policy urged by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who has called on the central bank to shoot for the upper ranges of its money-growth targets. Administration officials, while praising Fed efforts to restrain credit, are concerned that growth in the money supply will be too slow to accommodate the economic recovery.

Mr. Volcker said M-1 growth "in the upper part of the range specified for 1982 would be roughly the equivalent of a rate of growth of 4 percent from the lower end of the range targeted in 1981." In 1981, the Fed set a 3.5-to-6 percent target range, but actual growth was 2.3 percent.

He said M-2, a broader measure that includes such items as savings accounts, grew 9.4 percent in 1981, slightly above its 6-to-9 percent target range.

An outcome in the upper half of the M-2 target range of 6-to-9 percent for 1982 appears more likely and desirable, Mr. Volcker said.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed would reconsider its 1982 growth target for M-1 if there is evidence that the recent exceptional growth of M-1 is indicative of some fundamental and lasting change, such as a larger shift into interest-bearing checking accounts, called NOW accounts.

Most of the sharp rise in the money supply late last year and in January was concentrated in NOW accounts and may reverse itself, he said.

He again urged action to cut federal spending to reduce the budget deficit. The United States faces unprecedented deficits whether measured in dollars, in relation to the gross national product or as a proportion of savings and supply of lendable funds, he said.

Progress is being made against inflation perhaps as fast as could reasonably have been anticipated, but the Fed alone cannot do the job, he warned. Mr. Volcker disputed contentions by the administration that sharp variations in money supply growth in the past year have hampered administration economic policies.

"We have about the most stable money supply in the world. What is important is that we maintain a trend towards slower money growth," he said.

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## Wall Street Prices in Technical Rebound

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Wednesday after two days of declines.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.09 points at 836.66, while advances led declines by 911 to 524. Volume narrowed to 46.62 million shares from 54.41 million Tuesday.

Analysts said the rally was predominantly the result of technical factors, with some support gained from Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker's testimony before Congress, in which he indicated the money supply may be allowed to grow at a slightly faster rate.

Sharp rises in M-1 have been a primary cause for the market's recent declines, arousing fears that the Fed would tighten credit, which would in turn lead to higher interest rates.

However, Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said Mr. Volcker's testimony contained few surprises and, by itself, would not have caused the market to turn around.

The Commerce Department reported that retail sales fell \$941 million, or 1.1 percent in January to a seasonally adjusted \$86.1 billion.

It said in December sales fell \$162 million, or 0.2 percent to \$87.06 billion. Sales in December were originally reported as rising 0.4 percent.

January sales were 0.8 percent higher than in January, 1981, the department said.

In corporate news, Whittaker Corp. said in Los Angeles that the waiting period under federal law applicable to its offer for Brunswick stock has expired and it is now free to purchase the securities.

A company spokesman refused to say if Whittaker would proceed to purchase Brunswick shares.

Whittaker, meanwhile, became the subject of congressional inquiry. Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, Democrat of New York, said he asked the Treasury and Defense departments to investigate reports that Saudi Arabian interests control Whittaker. Both Whittaker and Brunswick are heavily involved in U.S. defense contracts.

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## Dollar Closes Off Slightly

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — The U.S. dollar closed lower Wednesday against most currencies as the markets absorbed remarks by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker on the U.S. money supply outlook.

Dealers said Mr. Volcker's comment that money supply measure, M-1, could stay above target in the short term stabilized rather than turn lower.

The dollar closed at 23660 Deutsche marks, down on Tuesday's close at 23742. Sterling closed at \$1.8475, slightly up on Tuesday's \$1.8415.

Other London exchange rates for the dollar Wednesday compared with Tuesday's late rates were: 1.8990 Swiss francs, down from 1.9110; 6.02 French francs, down from 6.0355.

Dealers said the dollar moved little during Mr. Volcker's testimony and quiet conditions were due to a reluctance to deal for Friday and Monday, when New York banks are closed for the Lincoln and Washington birthday holidays.

In Frankfurt, dealers said the Bundesbank sold \$9.4 million when the dollar was fixed at 23665 DM, after reaching five-month high of 23750 Tuesday.

Eurodollar deposit rates, which supported the dollar in early trading, finished almost 4 points higher on the day, having shown little reaction to Mr. Volcker's comments.

In New York at midday, the dollar was quoted unchanged from London close.

## TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI (Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey)

### U.S. \$70,000,000 Short Term Oil Financing Facility

Managed by

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting  
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Co-Managed by

Gulf International Bank B.S.C.

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. - "Aresbank"

The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

FRAB Bank International

Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K. (KIFCO)

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

Provided by

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Arab Trust Company K.S.C.

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. - "Aresbank"

Banco di Roma - Hong Kong Branch

Bank Al-Jazira

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, B.S.C.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**calls for:**

**ENAP**  
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Suite 5151 N.Y. 10048  
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(Continued on Page 10)

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# For the First Time, Saudi Search for Oil Appears Strained

By Douglas Martin

**RUB'AL KHALI**, Saudi Arabia — "This place is no good," said Mubarak al-Bark, describing the wasteland where he helps prepare oil drilling sites for the Arabian American Oil Co., or Aramco. "Too much sand, too much wind, too much heat in summer and too much cold in winter — too much everything."

Except, perhaps, oil. For Saudi Arabia, holder of more than one-quarter of the planet's reserves already, it would be nearly impossible to find too much petroleum.

But for Saudi Arabia and Aramco, which pumps 37 percent of the country's oil, the search is getting harder. Although just one of Saudi Arabia's more than 50 oil fields,

## Worldwide Issue Of Bonds Being Planned by China

**PEKING** — China plans to issue bonds on international markets to raise money following a favorable response to its placement of yen bonds in Japan last month, the English-language newspaper China Daily said Wednesday.

It quoted Lei Renmin, deputy general manager of the China International Trust & Investment Corp., as saying, "The bonds will be issued on Japanese, European, American and Asian markets in the light of needs."

He said there had been a favorable response to the 10 billion yen (\$42 million) bond issue in Japan last month. The issue showed China had entered the international market, he said. He gave no indication of the size of the planned bond issues.

The 12-year bonds placed in Japan carry a 6.7 percent annual interest and are being sold to about 30 Japanese financial institutions. Western banking sources said the next Chinese bond placement was likely to be in dollars and would be aimed at gaining experience of international markets rather than as fund-raising.

## Norway to Cut Price Of Oil \$1.50 a Barrel

**OSLO** — Norway will cut the price of North Sea crude oil by \$1.50 a barrel this week, a spokesman for the government oil company Statoil said Wednesday.

The new price of \$35.50 a barrel will be announced Thursday or Friday following completion of talks with Statoil's leading customers and will be effective early next week, the spokesman said. The move follows Britain's price cut for its North Sea crude of \$1.50 a barrel to \$35 a barrel that took effect Tuesday.

the Ghawar, contains more liquefied hydrocarbons than all of the United States, oil is increasingly elusive even here. As a result, statistics yet to be made final may show that in 1981 Saudi Arabia, for the first year ever, pumped more petroleum than it replaced with new discoveries.

### No Large Ones

Indeed, for several years, oil company officials note, the country has managed to increase reserves each year mostly by extending the dimensions of existing fields, not by discovering large new ones.

"We're not finding the huge oil fields we used to find so easily," said James P. Mandaville Jr., administrator of policy and planning for Aramco. "We're now going back with a fine-toothed comb looking for smaller structures."

This is only the first of Saudi Arabia's oil problems — difficult, to be sure, that nations poorer in energy resources might eagerly embrace. But it is also harder to produce. In some fields production has begun to sputter, in others pipes and equipment are corroded, and in still others stressful new practices are being used.

"The fields cannot take the beating they used to," said Dr. Ali D. Jolani, a Saudi academic with an international reputation as an energy analyst. "They need to be treated more gingerly."

As a practical matter, this means the injection of water and gas to maintain underground pressures, intensive daily monitoring of the behavior of the fields and the wide use of computers as decision-making tools.

A not uncommon view among Saudis is that Aramco — operated by the four biggest U.S. oil companies — has caused the problems by abusing the fields and permitting production at too rapid a pace.

"Aramco is a foreign beast here just to exploit our wealth," a Saudi economist said. "It only concerns us to produce as much oil as possible, as rapidly as possible, at the least possible cost."

Aramco rejects such charges, saying it has followed much more rigorous production procedures than normally employed in the United States. In any case, officials note that the Riyadh government has had veto power over major decisions and regularly hires independent experts to monitor the company.

### Harsh Environment

But Aramco does not dispute the fact that the harsh Saudi environment creates unusual difficulties. High concentrations of salt in the water and sulfur in the oil combine to corrode pipes. Chronic water shortages impel the simultaneous injection of different kinds of water: sea water, deep ground water and water from the oil reservoirs themselves — whose cumula-

tive effects, according to Saudi experts, may prove harmful. "After awhile you might find yourself pumping water, and leaving the oil in the ground," said Ali G. Ma'adhah, a major technical expert at the research institute of the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran.

If the Saudis continue to find fault with Aramco, they will increasingly have only themselves to blame. In 1973, Saudi Arabia acquired a 25-percent interest in Aramco's crude oil, concession rights, facilities and production. In 1974, the government increased that interest to 60 percent and in 1980 acquired the remaining 40 percent.

In essence, the world's largest oil producing company is thus bought and paid for. The four U.S. companies (Mobil had owned 15 percent, with the remainder split equally among the other three companies — Exxon, Texaco and Standard Oil of California) have all received checks, based on book, not replacement, value. However, the deal has never been formally made final, and analysts are anxiously watching to determine what Aramco's future role will be.

The question is important chiefly because of the Saudi Arabian government's practice of granting the four companies special access to Saudi crude, a policy that has not wavered despite the takeover of Aramco's assets. This access has guaranteed secure supplies when the oil market has been tight, and has also often meant cheaper prices.

when the market is loose. U.S. consumers have directly benefited. Neither Aramco itself, officials of the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, express nervousness over the unresolved nature of the future relationship.

"They are relaxed and we are relaxed," Sheikh Yamani said. "When we sit down to talk and make an understanding, it is respected more than a piece of paper is respected elsewhere."

### Big Growth

Indeed, at a time that Aramco might have been expected to fade away, it has grown tremendously. The total number of employees has surged to 53,437 from 20,067 in 1976. Sheikh Yamani defines Aramco's new role as that of a service company to meet the technical needs of a new national oil company to be carved out of Petroleum, the existing state oil entity.

"Aramco won't make a profit," the oil minister explained. "It will operate at a loss."

The nationalization process has been so smooth in part because of the long, cozy relationship that Aramco has cultivated with Saudi leaders. Aramco purchased food and provided chefs for King Ibn Saud, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, and looked after the royal family's vehicles. It has also subtly administered Saudi Arabia's prohibitions against Jews by never knowingly hiring one.

Evidence is mounting, however,

that the quasi-colonial paradise that Aramco created after coming to Saudi Arabia in 1932 might be changing.

Aramco employees wonder how long they can remain isolated from such social conventions as the country's prohibition against women driving automobiles. "We don't have the pretty little Western isolation from social pressures we used to enjoy," Mr. Mandaville said.

The basic reason is that Aramco is increasingly a Saudi company in work force as well as ownership. More than 29,000 Saudis now work for Aramco, compared with less than 15,000 in 1976. Although one Western employee complains that the work of Saudi employees is so substandard that Aramco amounts to a "child welfare society

for Saudis," there exists evidence of both achievement and improvement.

About 14,500 Saudi employees are enrolled in on-the-job training programs conducted by Aramco, and another 550 are studying on a short-term basis in the United States, Europe and Egypt. In addition, Aramco is footing the bill for university educations for more than 500 Saudis in the expectation that they will work for the company when they graduate.

This educational effort is paying off in rapid advancement. Although the chairman and president of Aramco are still Americans, seven of 21 directors are Saudis, and two of eight senior vice presidents and seven of 22 vice presidents are Saudis.

## Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Feb. 10, 1982

Banks		Coupon Matur		Bid Asked	
Amco	10/10/82	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/82	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/82	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/83	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/84	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/85	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/86	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/87	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/88	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/89	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/90	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/91	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/92	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/93	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
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Amco	11/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/94	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/95	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/96	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	8/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	9/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	10/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	11/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	12/10/97	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	1/10/98	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	2/10/98	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	3/10/98	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	4/10/98	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	5/10/98	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	6/10/98	10.00%	101.10	10.00%	101.10
Amco	7/1				



## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## KUWAIT UNIVERSITY COMPUTER SERVICES

Kuwait University is recognized in academic and research circles in providing one of the finest computer facilities and services in the Arabian Gulf region. Computing at the University is supplied by a dual processor UNIVAC 1100/62 mainframe and four DEC PDP 11/44 minicomputers and over 150 terminals distributed over four campuses of the University in Kuwait City. We require:

## PROJECT ANALYST

To develop concepts, design, develop and evaluate user needs for new systems in the M.I.S. area, specifically, Student Information System and Library System. Responsibilities will include specification, coding, documentation, integration and user training. Two or more years experience with UNIVAC 1100, DMS/1100 and software development experience required.

## USER CONSULTANTS

To provide technical analysis, review, and software development consulting for a large University User community. Three years PDP/11 experience with PDP/11 RSX operating system and familiarity with DEC scientific and graphic packages are required. Some knowledge of UNIVAC 1100 FORTRAN and CTS ARE DESIRABLE.

## NETWORK ANALYST

To be responsible for maintaining a terminal network of over 150 CRT's and four PDP mini-computers connected to UNIVAC 1100. Test and evaluate line faults, digital switching and transmissions systems. Specifically, assignments will involve: the development of PDP to UNIVAC communication link, testline-protocols and optimize network interfaces. Two or more years of experience in state-of-the-art network with UNIVAC and DEC systems is desirable.

All above positions require minimum B.Sc. degree in Computer Science or related field and five years of experience in a computer center environment in addition to above specific needs.

We offer a challenging work environment, tax-free salary, free furnished housing, four weeks leave with air-fare, free state medical care, and end-of-contract benefits.

Please send complete resume with salary history and references plus passport size photograph to:

**DIRECTOR**  
Kuwait University Computer Services  
P.O. BOX 5969, SAFAT, Kuwait.



General Electric Plastics is a leading manufacturer of high performance engineering plastics. Over the last 3 years it enjoyed a rather exceptional growth into various European markets. To support the continuing growth demand, General Electric Plastics Europe will expand its manufacturing facility at Bergen op Zoom, The Netherlands.

For this \$105 Million expansion we are looking for highly qualified professionals (M/F) in the following areas:

## PROCESS ENGINEERING

For chemical engineers with large experience in chemical plant design and/or operation who also have fundamental knowledge of project engineering. They will have to actively contribute with in-depth process inputs to the project group.

## PROJECT ENGINEERING

For chemical/mechanical engineers who have extensive experience in handling technical projects in design and construction of chemical plants.

For all these positions we are looking for self-starters who are used to work in a dynamic team and appreciate the challenge of completing an ambitious project on schedule.

If you are interested, send your resume in full confidence to:

Mr. A.H.M. Da Rios, Manager Employee Relations  
General Electric Plastics Europe  
P.O. Box 117  
4800 AC BERGEN OP ZOOM  
The Netherlands.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**

GENERAL ELECTRIC PLASTICS EUROPE  
P.O. Box 117, 4800 AC Bergen op Zoom, Holland  
\*Trademark of General Electric Company U.S.A.  
not connected with the English Company of a similar name.

## European Gold Markets

London	Paris	Frankfurt	Zurich
384.40	384.40	384.40	384.40
384.40	384.40	384.40	384.40
384.40	384.40	384.40	384.40

## Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Series	Feb.	May	Aug.
c 250	13.00	13.00	13.00
c 400	13.00	13.00	13.00
c 600	13.00	13.00	13.00

**Valours White Weld S.A.**  
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 28.305

## European Options Exchange

Tel. 24.22.21 AMSTERDAM Telex 14596

## GOLD OPTIONS

Series	Feb.	May	Aug.
c 250	13.00	13.00	13.00
c 400	13.00	13.00	13.00
c 600	13.00	13.00	13.00

Low prices in \$/oz. of most active series.  
c = call p = put a = only a = bid  
and Merrill Lynch International.

**Net Asset Value**  
on February 4, 1982

**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**  
U.S. \$4.16 per U.S. \$1 unit.

**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**

Marketing Manager  
-Nigeria

Our client, a major multinational corporation and a world leader in its fast moving consumer product groups, is looking for a Marketing Manager Nigeria to be based in Lagos. As a member of the top management team, responsible for all sales and marketing, you will formulate the company's marketing objectives, direct their implementation, identify and propose new product opportunities, and manage all sales and distribution activities. Responsibility also includes managing several brand managers and a sales staff of more than 100. You will possess a sound product marketing background in f.m.c.g. and at least 3 years sales management responsibility for a minimum of 20 sales staff.

Good managerial and communication skills, backed by a creative and adaptable approach are essential. So is fluent English and a working knowledge of French is desirable. Experience of working in developing countries would be a real asset. This exciting position offers enormous challenges and in addition excellent career possibilities with this well known company throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa. A comprehensive expatriate compensation package is provided. If you possess the background and experience required, this is an opportunity to join one of the world's leading companies in a key marketing position. Ref: CH-488

Area Marketing Manager  
-Middle East

Our client, a leading multinational in fast moving consumer goods with operations worldwide, has an opening for an Area Marketing Manager - Middle East based in Bahrain. You will be responsible for planning and implementing all marketing strategies in the region, developing product strategies, coordinating and implementing merchandising, special promotions and advertising. You will possess solid experience in fast moving consumer goods - both marketing and advertising. Experience working in developing countries together with an

independent, creative and self-motivating approach are essential. Good communication skills are also necessary. A University education is preferred; fluency in English, a working knowledge of French is desirable and knowledge of Arabic would be a strong plus. A comprehensive expatriate compensation package is provided. Should you have the experience and background required for this challenging job, this is an excellent opportunity to join one of the world's leading companies in a responsible marketing position. Ref: CH-488-01

Please send your Curriculum Vitae today to the attention of Susan Kemper, quoting the appropriate reference no. Full confidentiality is assured.

**PA Conseiller de Direction SA,**  
16 Boulevard Helvetique, 1207 Geneva 6, Switzerland.



A member of PA International

OIL TRADERS  
TOKYO AND SINGAPORE

A worldwide oil trading company with annual sales over three billion U.S. dollars seeks two highly motivated oil traders to be based in Tokyo and Singapore. They will be responsible for developing market contacts and creating opportunities to trade crude oil and products in, respectively, Japan and a large part of Asia.

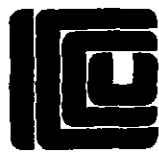
The successful candidates will have:

- High level inter-personal and negotiating skills.
- Ability to extract information and business opportunities.
- Oil industry experience, preferably including trading.
- Good command of English and, for the Tokyo post, ability to write and speak Japanese.

Remuneration is competitive and linked to performance.

Please reply with full career details, present salary etc., and a recent photo to:

**Trader Recruitment Two (U.K.) Limited,**  
Three St. James's Square, London S.W.1., England.



**AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY**  
BASED IN NYON

ICCU is a fast-growing company, operating internationally, active in container leasing and other fields related to transportation and shipping. We are looking for a

FINANCIAL  
DIRECTOR

who will report directly to the General Manager and who has the following attributes:

- Experience in international banking, especially European and American banking
- Fluency in French and English (Italian would be an asset)
- Knowledgeable in funding ships and related equipment, particularly containers.

If you are interested in the challenge of meeting the objectives of a fast-developing company, do not hesitate to apply in writing with full particulars to

**The General Manager**  
**ICCU CONTAINER FLEET MANAGEMENT S.A.**  
45, rue de la Gare, 1260 NYON, Switzerland.

## EXPORT FINANCE

We require two experienced financial sales executives to be responsible for direct contact with U.S. exporters and export finance users in constructing schemes designed to provide incentives which will stimulate the sale of U.S. industrial products.

Ideal candidates will be between thirty five and sixty years of age with a background in banking or finance and will possess some or all of the following characteristics:

- Fluent in English with excellent working knowledge of at least one other language—preferably Spanish, German or French.
- A background of proven ability in export financing.
- Formal education in law, finance, accounting or banking.
- Ability to develop new and innovative financing techniques.

The job entails extensive international travel, base location is Switzerland. Remuneration package includes usual fringe benefits, a company supplied automobile and a salary range of S.Fr. 85,000 to S.Fr. 100,000 per annum.

Please reply in confidence, together with a copy of latest curriculum vitae to Box D 1875, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

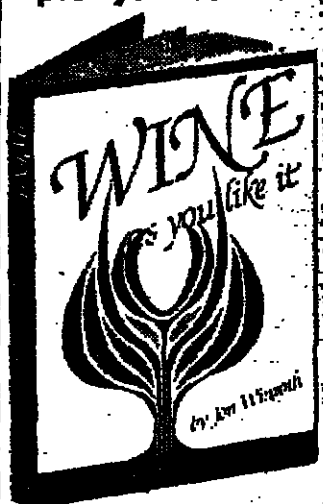
**Int'l Co., Hq. Western Europe,**  
Dealing with Security and Fire Fighting Equipment  
requires a

## DYNAMIC EXECUTIVE

able to travel worldwide. Applicant must have previous experience in these fields. Preference to ex U.S. Army serviceman, fluent in French and German. Salary plus interesting commission.

Please send curriculum vitae plus previous experience to:  
V.J. Brooke, 65 Oakley Gardens, London SW3.  
All applications will be dealt with in strict confidence.

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Jon Winroth tells you how to beat them at their own game in the Herald Tribune's lively new wine book

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City and Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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### From Agency Dispatches

Boyle Gas  
Benefit Co.  
Houston, TX

27%	18%	Ducum	n.796	14	10	20
20%	15%	Dunes	n	12	23	33
				18	4	54

18	18	—	1/2	14%	12 1/2%	PGEpIK	2
132%	14	—	1/2	8%	6%	PGEpII	1.5

14.	40	13	12%	12%	
15.	6	7	6%	6%	1/2
16.	22	22	22%	22%	1/2

## Japan MOVES

High grade copper cathodes:			
spot	862.00	862.50	864.50

**CERT. DEPOSIT**

**From Agency Dispatches**

Boyle Gas	Gardner	Price
Bonaf Co	Gifford	Rand
Brown	Houston	Ryan

27%	18%	Ducom	n,700	14
20%	15%	Dunlop	n	12

21% 20% 20% —	18% 17% PGE <sub>1</sub>
18% 18 18 — ½	14% 12% PGE <sub>1</sub>
14% 13% 14 — ½	8% 6% PGE <sub>1</sub>

2.04	14.	48	13	12%	12%	
1.09	14.	6	7	6%	6%	1%

## Japan MOVES

1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Prev day's open int 11,348, up 232.

1981 loss is likely to total  
1.5 billion (£216 million)

gram, which will be ba

ON	20th 1994	17th 9th Fr 1A	wt
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5	12	12	12	20	7 1/2	RMS
				7	4	RSC

21	5	5	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
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cabinet adopted late last month is d

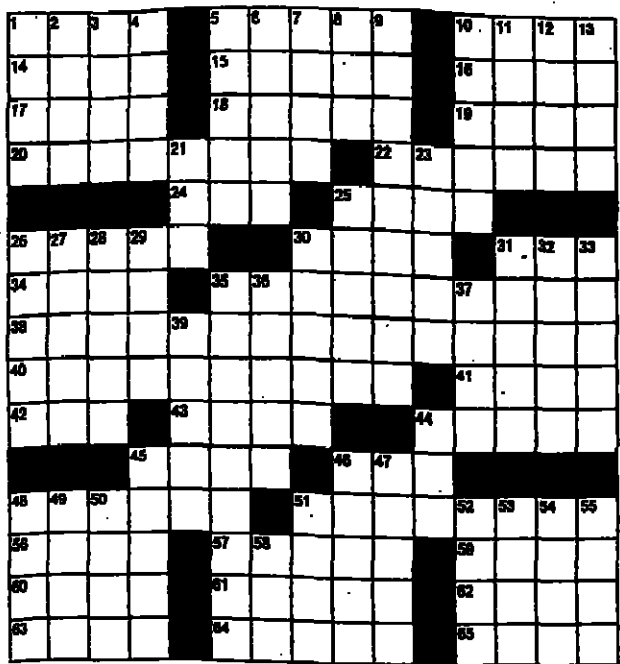
Tokyo has promised prompt action to remove the barriers to free trade and set up a government office of Trade Ombudsman comprised of officials from each Japanese ministry to handle complaints at a lower-level staff to deal quickly with the market access raised by foreign entrepreneurs.

Tokyo's latest round of measures has provoked concern among senior U.S. politicians here that key overseas markets for the country's export-led economy are being snatched away unless they move quickly to counter the widespread perception of a closed market.

But some U.S. businessmen and officials in Tokyo point out that a number of items on the list already have been opened in recent years.



## CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 With 5 and 28 Across, plus N.Y.C. for a place
- 5 See 1 Across
- 10 Mail
- 14 Water plant
- 15 Lower Comb form
- 16 Thrill for the Met set
- 17 Use a primer
- 18 Site of "The Scarlet Letter"
- 19 Puck down lightly
- 20 Fuel, solvent or illuminant
- 21 William Lynd
- 22 Nashed
- 23 Have on
- 24 Toffler's "Future"
- 25 What "the walls have"
- 26 Ewe said it
- 27 Cause in a Reno casino
- 28 Electro-magnetic waves, e.g.
- 29 See 1 Across
- 30 Appense
- 31 Gaelic
- 32 Drink cautiously
- 33 — in the corner
- 34 Actress Garson
- 35 Pure and simple
- 36 Of Bare loc.
- 37 Planet second to Jupiter in size
- DOWN**
- 1 Merry adventure
- 2 Robert
- 3 Sotwest substance
- 4 Woodworker's plane
- 5 Underdog's clan
- 6 Aup Ladd film classic
- 7 Egypt's timeline
- 8 Front cheer
- 9 Astorism
- 10 "Noster"
- 11 Birdbrain
- 12 Camper's curfew
- 21 Cotton from Cairo
- 22 "Inuigo!" (Mexican's goodbye)
- 23 Off-watched line
- 26 Goes from the first to the third grade
- 27 Matisse or Petain
- 28 Successful
- 29 Joint venture, for short
- 30 Best and Ferber
- 31 Wavy pattern in fur
- 32 Have-for news
- 33 Actor Ed from Kansas City
- 35 On the way back
- 36 Cordial flavoring
- 37 Highway for Hadrian
- 38 Best and Ferber
- 39 Ramon's hero
- 40 Hodges or MacDougal
- 41 Stale or trite
- 42 Uncle Tom's wife
- 43 Algerian port
- 44 Mechanical learning
- 45 Club receipts
- 46 Homophone for seize
- 47 Rachel Carson subject

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW						
ALABAMA	16	13	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	37	Overcast			
ALGERIA	17	14	Overcast	MALTA	24	73	Cloudy	48			
AMSTERDAM	9	46	37	CLOUDY	MEXICO CITY	34	75	9	48	Fair	
ANKARA	-1	-30	18	Cloudy	MILAN	26	79	21	70	Cloudy	
ANTWERP	16	13	Overcast	MOSCOW	4	29	1	34	Forecast		
AUCKLAND	24	75	15	39	CLOUDY	MONTREAL	17	71	12	70	Cloudy
BANGKOK	31	71	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	-9	-14	-4	Fair	
BATUM	10	58	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	-1	30	Fair		
BERGDADE	2	36	14	Rain	NASSAU	15	27	15	27	Cloudy	
BERLIN	6	43	32	Foggy	NASSAU	28	82	21	70	Cloudy	
BIRMINGHAM	22	72	28	Fair	NEW DELHI	30	68	10	30	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	11	52	36	Overcast	NEW YORK	14	68	-5	23	Fair	
BUCHAREST	-1	-30	18	Foggy	NEW YORK	14	68	-5	23	Fair	
BUDAPEST	16	13	Overcast	OSLO	1	34	0	32	Foggy		
BUENOS AIRES	25	77	20	48	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55	4	39	Forecast
CAIRO	18	64	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	23	72	19	29	Fair
CANTON	23	72	17	54	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	-1	30	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	32	72	12	54	Overcast	REMYKJAVIK	-1	-30	18	30	Forecast
CHICAGO	-12	18	-04	-11	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	15	59	2	36	Fair
COLUMBUS	16	13	Overcast	ROME	15	59	2	36	Fair		
COSTA DEL SOL	17	37	15	35	Rain	SALISBURY	27	81	17	63	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	13	55	9	Foggy	SAO PAULO	28	87	19	66	Forecast	
DARWIN	43	83	50	59	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	18	74	18	34	Forecast
EDINBURGH	8	46	4	39	Foggy	SIAMANGHAI	4	42	3	37	Overcast
EL PASO	14	37	14	34	Fair	SINGAPORE	31	76	72	Cloudy	
GENEVA	14	37	14	34	Fair	SINGAPORE	31	76	72	Cloudy	
GLENDALE	4	46	-2	38	Foggy	SINGAPORE	31	76	72	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	0	32	-11	12	Overcast	SINGAPORE	31	76	72	Cloudy	
						SINGAPORE	31	76	72	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	TAIPEI	30	86	12	59	Cloudy
HONOLULU	11	52	0	32	Cloudy	TAIPEI	17	63	5	41	Forecast
HONG KONG	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	TAIPEI	17	63	5	41	Forecast
JERUSALEM	10	50	-1	30	Cloudy	TUNIS	18	64	4	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	68	14	57	Cloudy	VENICE	7	46	-2	28	Forecast
LONDON	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	4	45	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	4	45	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	4	45	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	4	45	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	64	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	47	-18	18	Forecast
						ZURICH	8	48	-3	26	Foggy

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS  
February 10, 1982

The most recent value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed in the table. Symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by the NYIT (C) weekly, (M) monthly, (D) daily, (W) weekly, (F) Friday, (S) Saturday, (U) unsupplied.	
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO. Ltd.</b>	
(c) General	\$F 64.11
(c) Corporate	\$F 73.00
(c) Shocker	\$F 86.00
<b>BANK VON ERNST &amp; Cie AG Bas 2026</b>	
(c) General	\$F 10.00
(c) Corporate	\$F 12.00
<b>BRITANNIA (UK) Bond 77 1/2 Heller-Jörg</b>	
(w) Universal Growth Fund	DM 6.00
(w) Growth Fund	DM 5.00
<b>CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTERNATIONAL</b>	
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$24.62
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$24.62
(w) Convertible Capital	\$24.14
<b>CREDIT SUISSE</b>	
(w) General	\$F 27.22
(w) Corporate	\$F 29.22
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## Bossy Scores Twice to Secure Wales Conference Triumph

By Patton Keese  
New York Times Service  
LANDOVER, Md. — Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders scored two successive goals Tuesday night to lead the Wales Conference to a 4-2 triumph over the Campbell Conference in the National Hockey League's 34th All-Star Game.

Bossy's goals, his first in four All-Star appearances, earned him a \$16,000 Pontiac, the prize awarded to the game's most valuable player. "I had an extra incentive to do well," said Bossy, who played on a line with his teammates, Bryan Trottier and John Tonelli. "My wife told me that if I won the MVP she'd learn how to drive."

The score was tied, 2-2, near the end of the second period when Bossy found the range. Rick Vaive of Toronto had given the Campbell team a 1-0 lead at 2 minutes, 37 seconds of the opening period. But Ray Bourque of Boston and Marc Tardif of Quebec each scored to put the Wales squad ahead, 2-1.

Wayne Gretzky of Edmonton, the league's scoring leader with 132 points, including 69 goals, had not scored a goal in two previous All-Star appearances. He scored his first at the 26-second mark of the second period to tie the score for the Campbell squad.

After the teams changed goals at the halfway mark — Gilles Meloche of the North Stars taking over for Michel Dion of Pittsburgh in the Wales goal, and Don Edwards of Buffalo replacing Grant Fuhr of Edmonton — the Wales players took control.

Bossy's first goal, at 17:10 of the middle session, was an all-New York production, with Tonelli passing to Barry Beck, the Rangers' defenseman, who set up Bossy in front.

Meloche had committed himself to stopping Beck, so Bossy took a backhand shot that caromed in off the skate of Minnesota's Craig Hartburg, who was trying to guard the open cage.

At 1:19 of the final period, Bossy scored on a clean breakaway from the blue line, set up by a pass from Montreal's Larry Robinson. "I'm proud to be the MVP," Bossy said, "especially since I don't think I had a shot on net my other three games."

The Washington Capital fans in

the crowd of 18,130 at the Capital Centre saved their loudest cheering for Dennis Maruk, the only member of that club to make the All-Stars. Maruk, who had several good shots against Fuhr early in the game, played on a line with Brian Propp of Philadelphia and Blaine Stoughton of Hartford.

Fuhr, the Oilers' 19-year-old rookie, became the youngest goaltender to play in an All-Star Game. He is three days younger than Minnesota's Don Beaupre, the goalie who played in last year's game in Los Angeles.

Other line combinations formed by Islanders Coach Al Arbour for the Wales team included Keith Acton of the Canadiens centering Bill Barber of the Flyers and Ron Duguay of the Rangers; Tardif centering Peter Stastny of Quebec and Rick Middleton of Boston, and Dale Hawerchuk of Winnipeg centering John Ogronski of the Red Wings and Dave Taylor of the Kings.

Hawerchuk was the youngest

All-Star ever. The Jets' rookie is two months short of his 19th birthday.

For the Campbell team, which has won only once in seven meetings with the Wales Conference, Gretzky played with his Oilers teammate, Mark Messier, and Dino Ciccarelli of Minnesota; Bobby Smith of the North Stars centered Vaive and Brian Suter, and Denis Savard of the Black Hawks played between Al Secord, his teammate, and Don Lever of Colorado.

"I think their experience was the difference," said Glen Sonmor of the North Stars, the Campbell coach. The Wales players' average age was 25, compared with 21 for the Campbell.

"We came out early with a burst of enthusiasm, but their veterans were so poised, they didn't get rattled," Sonmor said.

Half of the 40 players were making their first All-Star appearances, 13 for the Campbell team and seven for the Wales.

## NHL Stars Use the Break Between Rounds to Play Hockey

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Grant Fuhr, the goalie, cleared the puck to his Oilers teammate, Paul Coffey, who skated up the ice, then passed the puck to another teammate, some guy named Wayne Gretzky, who split the defense and drilled a wrist shot past the opposing goalie's glove side and into the net. Red lights, sirens, replays.

In all, end to end, the play took fewer than 10 seconds. It was clean, swift — so unexpected that the sellout crowd gasped at its suddenness almost before it could cheer. The second period was only 26 seconds old but the Campbell Conference had tied the NHL All-Star Game at 2-2 as the three Oilers had linked one extremity of the rink with the other with precision teamwork.

What that crackling goal captured was the best of hockey: usefulness, skill, intuitive anticipation and an indefinable sense of the overall shape of play. How else could the great Gretzky skate through the heart of the Wales defense when most of the eyes in the building were on him?

In a sense, it is a twisted jest that, smack in the middle of an eight-month season full of gratuitous mayhem and winning through intimidation, pro hockey sets aside one special night for its sport to be played cleanly, crisply and without a hint of unnecessary violence.

If Los Angeles Kings Coach Don Perry

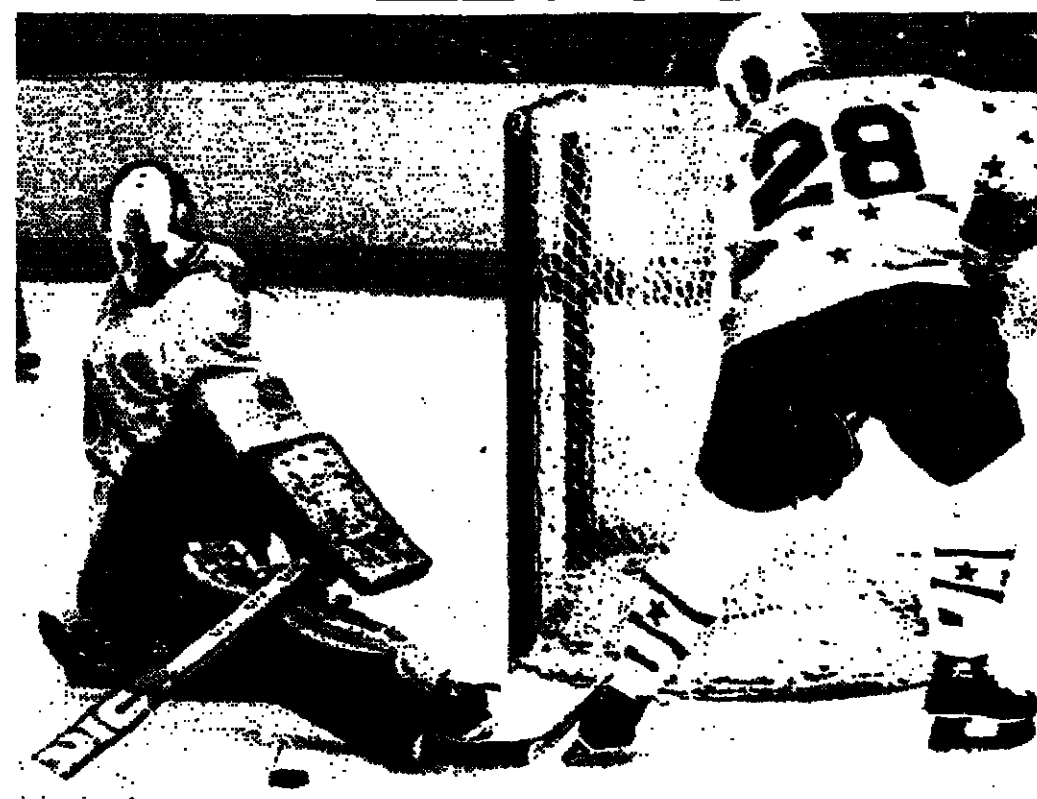
ordering Paul Mulvey to play soon in a brawl recently was hockey at its worst, then Tuesday night's NHL All-Star Game before a delighted hockey mob in Capital Centre here showed definitively that the league's first two initials don't have to stand for Neanderthal Hoodlums.

It's the definition of irony that when the best players in hockey — the supposed sport of fist-fights — congregate for the All-Star Game, brawls are considered almost unthinkable. The players in Tuesday night's finest battle of passing, skating and clean checking were acutely aware of this dichotomy at the heart of their art.

"This game is what our sport's about," Ron Duguay of the New York Rangers said before the match. "I've always wanted to play in it partly because it's fun... and everything is so neat. Everybody makes everybody else look good."

Double Standard  
Duguay, who plays without a helmet, and is sufficiently tough, put his struggling sport's problem in perspective.

"There's got to be hard contact. You have to interfere with the other team, what they're trying to do. But I think fighting is unnecessary, brutal, third class. Defending with checking, not fighting... Tempers do fly, but after I've been in a fight, I feel so lousy, like an animal... We need to put in some stricter rules and get away from this trend toward bigger, more physical players."



Grant Fuhr of the Oilers, playing for the Campbell Conference in Tuesday's NHL All-Star Game, blocking a shot by Brian Propp of the Flyers, who was playing for the Wales Conference.

"I bet you won't see guys making [roughhouse] runs at each other in this game."

Duguay was right. In the first two periods, there were only four minor penalties, all directly related to game action, not attempted feints. Despite many honest, heartfelt checks and several exciting pileups in the goal mouth, there was not so much as a hint of a raised stick, a grudge hit or a desire to drop the gloves.

Nevertheless, many players have developed a double-standard code of honor: It is a disgrace to the sport to fight in an All-Star Game, so they don't, but it is a disgrace not to fight in regular season games, so they do.

As Boston's Rick Middleton, who was on his way to being a handsome man until a hockey career intervened, put it, "Intimidation is part of every team sport." You have to find out how much the other man will tolerate. "That's right."

Or, as Washington All-Star Dennis Maruk said, "There's nothing wrong with the gloves coming off... Sometimes, you know, 'Boom!' a fight is almost what's needed." Like a release? "Yes, it'll always be a hard-hitting game, otherwise, the scores would be 10-0."

Which, for further irony, probably would increase attendance in a league that has yet another team, this time the Colorado Rockies, seeking a franchise shift because of financial hard times.

The graceful pleasures of Tuesday night's

showcase game — what Brian Trottier called "those dynamic little moves that the crowd may not even see" — do not ease the NHL's problems as it tries to find the right formula in legislating its balance of on-ice terror. For every public outcry about boogymen killing the sport there is a small, quiet voice in the money-counting room whispering that it might just be the brawling that's keeping the sport as solvent as it is.

Where Were the Purists?

An example along those disquieting lines occurred Tuesday as the two squads held free, open-to-the-public practices for three hours. On display were all those skating, shooting and passing skills that purists say lure the true hockey fan.

The perfect analogy is to the batting practices that baseball holds on the afternoons of the day before its midsummer All-Star Game. Those free workouts, where the summer game advertizes its civil pleasures, sometimes draw 10,000 people or more.

Tuesday, between noon and 1, when, presumably, any hockey addict could have managed a lunch hour pilgrimage to see Gretzky and Trottier and the Stastny as they honed their skills, the parking lots were nearly empty.

Inside perhaps 500, at most, were watching. Perhaps they knew that nobody ever got a game misconduct at practice.

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## In U.S. College Sports Almost Anything Goes

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In and out of the ring, boxing always has been typecast as a brutal business, the "red light district" of sports. And it is.

But boxing is almost a boys' choir now in contrast to the garbage dump that so much of college athletics has become. Call college athletics the "green light district" of sports now. Anything goes.

Boxing at least has an alibi. By its nature, boxing attracts court artists and schemers. But college athletics is supposedly monitored by the best and the brightest of higher education.

In college athletics, as in boxing, the bigger they are, the harder they fall. UCLA is even on probation now for basketball recruiting violations, the same UCLA that always appeared to be free of an when John Wooden was the coach. Charges of misconduct were recently leveled at Florida State's basketball program and South Carolina's women's basketball program. And on Friday the convicted Boston College point-shaver, Rick Kuhn, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

"It's really the system that allows these things," said James Bozeman, the former Florida State basketball player who disclosed the alleged abuses there. "It's not just one school."

At too many schools, the system is rotten. The system has 16 members of the National College Athletic Association currently on probation. In alphabetical order, they are Arizona State, Arkansas State, California State Poly-Pomona, Colorado, Miami (Fla.), New Mexico, Oregon, South Florida, Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, University of California at Santa Barbara, UCLA, University of New Haven, West Texas State, Wichita State and Wisconsin.

According to David Berst, the director of enforcement for the NCAA, about 25 other colleges are being investigated for possible violations. Among them are Clemson, which had the top-ranked college football team last season, and Southern California.

Laughing With Layne

Being on probation is almost fashionable. Being on probation is proof for the alumni and the boosters that a college is trying to win. And being on probation is even a source of laughs now. At the Super Bowl two weeks ago, Bobby Layne, the Hall of Fame quarterback who spent most of his career with the Detroit Lions and the Pittsburgh Steelers, was talking about how he had hoped a year ago to be named the Texas Tech coach.

"Some people there asked me if I knew how to recruit since I'd never done it," he said with a smile, "but I know how you recruit — with \$100 bills. If they'd named me the coach, we'd win and then we'd be on probation, and then we'd win again and we'd be on probation again, and then we'd win again and we'd be on probation again."

Layne wasn't trying to be defiant. He was just trying to get some laughs. And he succeeded, because the essence of humor is truth. He could have been talking about Wichita State, which has had to be spanked six times by the NCAA at regular intervals over the last 27 years — a public reprimand in 1955, probation in 1958, a public reprimand in 1963, probation in 1968, 1974 and again last year.

Southern Methodist is the only other citadel of higher learning to merit probation on four occasions since the NCAA's enforcement division was organized in 1952.

The irony of the NCAA's vigilance

Record Year for Golf Aces

NORWALK, Conn. — A record 35,757 fans in one reported to the Golf Digest's clearing house in 1981, the magazine reported. Golf Digest says the odds are 10,738 to 1 that the average golfer will score a hole-in-one during a round on a regulation, 18-hole course with four par 3s.

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lance is that it developed following the 1951 college basketball scandals. At that time Madison Square Garden was scored as a rats' nest of big-city gamblers. To create a college environment, arenas were built on campuses. And then the vicious circle began. To pay for the arenas, the colleges needed sellout crowds. To attract sellout crowds, they needed winning teams. And to assure winning teams, many needed to cheat. In football, substitute stadiums for arenas.

"In the 30 years since the enforcement division was begun," David Berst says, "about 250 schools have been on probation in one sport or another. Usually about 10 or 12 are on probation during any one year."

2 New Sleuths

Cynics have wondered for years how many colleges would be on probation if the NCAA had more investigators. Those cynics soon will find out. Two more full-time sleuths are about to be hired, along with 25 part-time investigators.

David Berst once was the baseball coach and an assistant basketball coach at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill., where he had played both sports.

"I'd also like to see a school put on probation in all sports rather than just one sport. It had violations in," he says, "that way, the other coaches at that school might act as a deterrent to the coach who wants to do the wrong thing. And if a school has to be disciplined for multiple violations, it would risk automatic termination of its NCAA membership. But you can't legislate honesty."



George Foster

## Mets Sign Foster To 5-Year Contract Worth \$8.5 Million

United Press International

NEW YORK — George Foster signed a five-year, \$8.5-million contract with the New York Mets on Wednesday to complete a trade that sent catcher Alex Trevino and pitchers Greg Harris and Jim Kern to the Cincinnati Reds.

Foster's contract, the largest in Mets' history, includes deferred payments that will make him financially secure in 1977-78. The deferred money is understood to be payable into the next century.

The Mets acquired the right to negotiate with Foster last week in a "trade in principle" with Cincinnati. The Reds, who would not pay Foster the money he was seeking, decided to trade their most prolific run-producer before he became a free agent at the end of the coming season.

Foster has been the most effective run producer in the major leagues over the last six seasons. Since 1976, he has driven in 671 runs and has not hit fewer than 22 homers or driven in fewer than 90 runs in any season. He led the National League in home runs in 1977 and 1978 and topped the league in runs in 1977-78.

In the 1981 strike-shortened season, Foster hit .295 with 22 home runs and 90 RBIs, coming within one RBI of tying Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia for most runs batted in.



JILL KNOCKOUT — Jill Lafler, 19, is uncertain about her boxing future after a U.S. judge refused to order officials of the Lamsing (Mich.) Golden Gloves boxing tournament to allow her to fight. Lafler had hoped to face male fighters in the flyweight division, which includes fighters up to her weight of 106 pounds. The judge said he was concerned about her safety. In her only previous fight, Lafler scored a decision over a 14-year-old boy.

## Tennis Chief Chided for Comment on Blacks

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. — The president of the International Tennis Federation, Philippe Chatrier, has apologized for comments he made Monday about black players. But he contended that his remarks were misinterpreted as racist.

Responding to reports quoting him as having suggested that blacks might be naturally unsuited to play tennis well, Chatrier said: "It's ridiculous to say that. It's ridiculous when you have an Arthur Ashe, a Wimbledon champion."

Chatrier had been quoted as saying: "It remains to be seen whether blacks have what it takes to adapt to the rigors of tennis. We are always hearing about how they [blacks] are so good at jumping and sprinting, but apart from Ashe and [Arthur] Ashe, there haven't been any who have risen to the top. Maybe it has something to do with nature."

In defense, Chatrier later said he had merely suggested that the International Olympic Committee's decision to introduce tennis as an Olympic sport would enable many blacks in Africa, as well as Asians, to develop their talents in the game for the first time.

Olympic Sport

"I'm sorry if I've been misquoted or misinterpreted," Chatrier said. "There's no question of criticizing their ability or anything like that. I'm saying we have not really started, especially in Africa, to explore the ability and skills of the black people and we hope through the Olympics to give them more chances to play."

Tennis will be played as a demonstration sport at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and will be introduced for medal competition in the 1988 Games in Seoul.



Philippe Chatrier

Reports of Chatrier's earlier statements brought an immediate outcry from several black players. "If this quote is accurate, any-

one who knows anything about tennis can look in the record books and see that black people have won tennis tournaments," said Leslie Allen, a female player who has been ranked as high as 17th internationally.

Allen noted that Yannick Noah of France, a black, is a world-rated male player; Zina Garrison, an American black, is the top-rated juniors player in the world and another black American, Chip Hooper, made the semifinals of the U.S. Indoors tournament in Philadelphia last week.

Reasons to Avoid Tennis  
"I'm so surprised anybody would make a statement like that," said Doug Sykes, a black attorney who was the No. 1 male player on the University of California team in 1965.

"Obviously it has no validity," Sykes said. "It's an oversimplification by someone who is at best un-informed."

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"Obviously it has no validity," Sykes said. "It's an oversimplification by someone who is at best un-informed."

Sykes said that there are relatively few black players because they "still don't have the financing and the pressure put on them from their families that white kids do to advance in the sport."

And he said that many who avoid tennis "have made a conscious decision not to participate in a sport that is individualistic, elitist and expensive."

Chatrier, of the London-based ITF, which is the world governing body for tennis, made his original remarks following a news conference in Santa Clara, Calif., to announce that the 26th Federation Cup of women's tennis will be held there in July.

## Rockies' Plight Unclear as Board Recesses

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The National Hockey League Board of Governors recessed its meeting Tuesday without resolving the plight of the financially strapped Colorado Rockies.

NHL President John Ziegler said that the board would reconvene "on 48 hours notice."

The recess allows a group of Denver businessmen who have expressed an interest in the Rockies to have more time to make a proposal to Peter Gilbert, who owns the team. On Monday, Gilbert requested to move his franchise to the Meadowlands Arena in East Rutherford, N.J.

"The reason we are in recess is that there was a substantial expression of interest by the representatives of Colorado — senators, the governor, the business community, the Denver Post — in keeping the team here," Ziegler said. "Based on suggestions we've had, there may be the needed investment capital in the community. We have to investigate if it is real."

The Rockies would not be able to move to the Meadowlands if the New York Rangers chose to switch their home base there from Madison Square Garden. The Rangers did not indicate to the league whether they would be moving to New Jersey, though Ziegler said, "It is still an option they hold."

The Rangers need no league approval for such a move since the Meadowlands Arena falls within their territorial rights. The Rockies would need unanimous approval from the 20 NHL teams to move to the Meadowlands.

The league also established a 15-man special committee to review all disciplinary procedures.

McEnroe Struggles In Memphis Opener

United Press International  
MEMPHIS — John McEnroe barely got past the first round of the U.S. National Indoor Championships Tuesday with a 7-6, 7-5 decision over unseeded Tim Wilkison.

McEnroe, who lost in the first round of the tournament last year, had been down 4-2 in the first set and 5-2 in the second.

"This is the sixth straight week of playing and I've had a lot of trouble," said McEnroe, who arrived for the \$225,000 championship the day after he was defeated by Ivan Lendl in Toronto.

Vitas Gerulaitis, the No. 4 seed, prevailed over Peter Renner, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. "If I can play like this and win, I'll take it every time," said Gerulaitis, just getting over the flu.

"That's a sign you're playing better than when you can play 70 percent of your game and still beat a guy who's pretty good."

Terry Moor upset Harold Solomon 6-4, 6-3, and Roscoe Tanner swept by Tom Gullickson 6-4, 6-3.

College Basketball

Selected Results Tuesday  
American 11, 84, Harvard 64, Buffalo 51, 76, Nazareth 49, Cortland 51, 72, Buffalo 49, Fordham 44, Army 47, Manhattan 52, Princeton 72, Middlebury 48, Westover 72, Penn St. 74, Duquesne 61, Yale 74, Bryant 41.

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"The reason we are in recess is that there was a substantial expression of interest by the representatives of Colorado — senators, the governor, the business community, the Denver Post — in keeping the team here," Ziegler said. "Based on suggestions we've had, there may be the needed investment capital in the community. We have to investigate if it is real."



## Art Buchwald

## The Help Wanted Ads

WASHINGTON — A few weeks ago President Reagan, in response to a reporter's question on unemployment, replied that he had picked up the Sunday Washington Post and read 24 pages of Help Wanted ads. He said, "What we need to do is make more people qualified to go and apply for these jobs."



Buchwald

"I happened to remember this when Frederico, a chauffeur, who had been laid off by the government, came to see me to complain that he couldn't find a job."

"Why don't you look in the Help Wanted pages of the Washington Post?" I said.

"I can't afford to buy the Post."

"Here," I said, throwing the Help Wanted section at him. "Now you have no excuse."

Frederico started studying the pages. "This sounds good," he said. "Some company wants a cellular immunologist."

"Well, there you are," I told him. "Why don't you apply for it?"

"What's a cellular immunologist?"

"I don't have the slightest idea. But I'm sure you can fake it until you learn the ropes."

He circled it, and kept reading. "Do you know what a psychiatric nurse is supposed to do?"

"I would assume he or she must take care of mentally sick people, counsel them, provide them with drugs, and look after their physical needs."

"I did that when I was a chauffeur in the government," Frederico said brightly. "Most of the people I drove were crazy or they wouldn't be entitled to a chauffeur car."

I encouraged him. "All it takes to be a psychiatric nurse is common sense. You'd be perfect for the job."

Frederico circled that one. "Here's one that sounds interesting."

**English Lessons Increase**  
The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — About 94 percent of West German students took English lessons during the 1980-81 school year, a 15-percent increase over 1970-71, the federal statistics office reported.

est. "Wanted: Nuclear Energy Safety Inspector for Breeder Reactor facility." I wonder what would be required of me."

"It's a snap. All you have to do is walk around the plant and if you see a water pipe leaking or a red light blinking, report it to the janitor."

"Is it safe?"

"Of course it's safe. They give you a white badge to wear, and if it turns a mottled green, that means the reactor is giving off more radioactivity than the human body can absorb."

"What do I do then?"

"You clear everyone out of the building until the public relations people announce it's safe to go back in again."

"Well, it's a job," Frederico said, circling it. "Listen to this one. 'If you are unhappy in your present Data Systems Position, we are looking for you. The position we have open requires a Computer Programmer who can evaluate stress factors on aerospace high-tension materials, and devise new methods of factoring mathematical blueprint formulas with heat intensities of 8,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Starting salary \$40,000 a year and medical benefits. This is the money that I can make as a psychiatric nurse.'"

"And the work is probably more fulfilling too," I said. "I wouldn't be surprised if you were put to work on the B-1 bomber."

"The ad says people will be interviewed tomorrow at the Holiday Inn in Bethesda."

"You can stop off there after your interview at the breeder reactor plant," I said.

Frederico said, "Hey, look, Saudi Arabia is advertising for a neurosurgeon, and they provide housing and servants with the job. What do you think?"

"Better talk it over with your wife. You'll be busy operating all day long, but she might get bored with nothing to do. Do you see anything else that appeals to you?"

"Can I take the pages home with me and study them at my leisure with a dictionary?"

"That's my guess. I didn't know there were so many jobs going begging these days."

"Neither did I. Thank God, President Reagan reads The Washington Post."

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By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

## Jazz in Poland: Blues in the Night

PARIS — Martial law did not interrupt the seven-part television series documenting the history of Polish jazz that Andrzej Wasylewski was producing and directing.

He had run out of film stock anyway.

Well integrated into the cultural life of the country, Polish jazz is easily the most vibrant and original of any Eastern European country. The Polish Jazz Society is the biggest such national organization in the world, according to the West German jazz critic and media figure Joachim Ernst Berendt.

Poland has produced many players of international stature, including pianist Adam Makowicz, saxophonist Zbigniew Namysłowski, and violinists Michał Urbaniak and Zbigniew Seifert, all of whom were influenced by Krzysztof Komeda, a bandleader, pianist and composer who wrote this and his friend Roman Polański's film "Rosemary's Baby."

"Komeda is very important," you must mention him," said Wasylewski, whose enthusiasm more than made up for his halting English as he recounted the history of Polish jazz. Name after name and date upon date were lined a "very important" passage in an article by Berendt, pleading that it be quoted:

"Nat Hentoff, the American critic, once wrote that jazz cannot be played without 'the sound of the cry.' . . . In the U.S. the great black musicians especially have 'the sound of the cry.' In Europe I hear it — more than anywhere else — in Polish jazz."

After the war, jazz appeared first in Krakow, which was a uniting force and had not been destroyed. The film "Sun Valley Serenade," featuring Glenn Miller and his orchestra, spawned Glenn Miller spin-offs all over the country. Each big band that played in restaurants and for dances had three or four soloists who improvised. The first real jazz club, in the Warsaw YMCA, which was still standing, was short-lived. When Stalinism hit Poland, jazz was banned again.

"Musicians were not put in jail but they were under great pressure. A pianist named Andrzej Kurylewski was thrown out of

who belonged to the independent trade union voted for a commission of about 200 to represent them. Wasylewski was on it. Dec. 13, the day of the martial law crackdown, found him and his wife Danusia in West Berlin co-producing a program on Polish jazz with the West Berlin television station SFB. They decided to stay in the West for a while.

"I Am Not an Exile"

Berendt had given Wasylewski some directing work for the Südwestfunk network in Baden-Baden, but that was only for a few weeks and he does not speak German, so he came to Paris, where he is trying to rebuild a career. "I do not go back to Poland now because I would probably not have the possibility to work. And perhaps it is more prudent to stay away for awhile. But I am not in exile. I am not asking for asylum. I think I will go back one day. I am an optimist."

Spreading out papers and clippings on a table, Wasylewski jumped into history: "We already had jazz in Poland in the '30s, although it was not very good. It was played mostly in restaurants and nightclubs. A young man, a German Jew who played trumpet, came to Warsaw to escape Hitler in 1933. His big band was the best at the time. He became integrated so quickly that he was thought of as Polish. The Belgian critic André Aché described him in Melody Maker as the 'Polish Louis Armstrong.' During the German occupation, this 'plutocratic capitalist' music, as Goebbels called it, was forbidden."

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"Musicians were not put in jail but they were under great pressure. A pianist named Andrzej Kurylewski was thrown out of

conservatory for playing jazz. Jazz was played by students in private apartments and if some official arrived to ask questions about this decadent Western music everybody would start singing 'Happy Birthday' and the host would ask, 'What jazz?'

"A bass player named Witold Kujawski, who is now a clerk, functioned as a sort of switchboard between 1950 and 1954. He knew who the best players were, who had a drum set and a lot of jazz sessions in his one-room apartment on Stradom Street, Krakow. Polish jazz stopped being a mere copy and began to have a life of its own on Stradom Street."

"The Farther family apartment on Retorty Street in Krakow is also very important. They were both doctors, intellectuals, with children, and they liked young people. They found jazz interesting and they sponsored sessions. Similar things were happening in Silesia and Warsaw."

Young musicians were copying American arrangements and solos like mad. Saxophonist Jan Ptaszyn Wroblewski, who was a member of the International Youth Band that played the Newport Festival in 1958, recently



Andrzej Wasylewski

talked to the Polish magazine Jazz Forum about the early '50s: "We would sit with Krzysztof by the radio and have a prearranged pattern: 'You take down the first two bars, I'll take the third and fourth' and so on. We were doing everything blind."

When Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power in 1956, the cultural scene loosened up a little for a while. Gerry Mulligan could be heard on Polish radio. Although such dates are necessarily arbitrary, the birth date of Polish jazz as a creative force of its own is generally given as August, 1956, when the first Polish jazz festival was held in Sopot, a seaside resort near Gdansk. Thirty thousand people attended, the beach was full of campers and the festival was preceded by a raucous New-Orleans style parade. After Sopot, Krzysztof Komeda became "the most popular musician in the country," according to Berendt.

The first Sopot festival featured only two obscure foreign groups, from Britain and Czechoslovakia, but the second featured Albert Nicholas, U.S. singer Bill Ramsey and West German trombonist Albert Mangelsdorff. Polish writer Leopold Tyrmand noted: "The 1957 Sopot Jazz Festival signified the first true cultural relationship between Germany and Poland since 1933."

Good News

In 1957, Ray McKinley and the Glenn Miller Orchestra toured Poland. Dave Brubeck came in 1958. The Warsaw festival, Jazz Jamboree, the oldest East European festival still running, began in October of that year. Perhaps the most international of all jazz festivals, Jazz Jamboree has included groups from the Soviet Union, India, Australia, Mexico, Japan and Hungary, and many major American stars have played there.

Wasylewski and his wife have found temporary quarters in a hotel for Polish students in Paris. They receive Polish newspapers. He said: "I just read that out of 150 cultural manifestations planned for 1982, the authorities have decided to go ahead with 63. Jazz Jamboree is one of them. There has been good news today."

Copying Americans

Young musicians were copying American arrangements and solos like mad. Saxophonist Jan Ptaszyn Wroblewski, who was a member of the International Youth Band that played the Newport Festival in 1958, recently

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